

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IV

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 13, 1913

NUMBER 24

Re-Organization
of
Old Mills
a Specialty

WHITIN AND KITSON COTTON MILL MACHINERY

WE HAVE furnished plans, specifications and engineering work for over one hundred and fifty cotton mills in the South. Have furnished machinery and complete equipments for nearly all of these mills, and for as many more designed by other engineers. Our large experience enables us to insure the very best results. A large majority of Southern mills use some of our machinery, many use it exclusively.

KITSON Improved Picking Machinery.

WHITIN Roving Machinery, with Patented Improvements.

WHITIN Cards, Drawings, Railways, Combers, Sliver and Ribbon Lap Machines, Spinning, Twistors, Spoolers, Reels, Looms, Quillers.

CRAMER Air Conditioning System for Humidifying, Ventilating and Air Cleaning.

CRAMER Automatic Regulators for any make of Humidifying and Heating Systems.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT: Winding, Slashing and Warping Machinery; Card Grinders; Cloth Room and Finishing Machinery; Nappers; Dye House Machinery; Power Plants; Steam, Water and Electric Fire Protection, Electric Lighting, Humidifying Apparatus, Heating and Ventilating Apparatus, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Belting and Supplies.

STUART W. CRAMER
SOUTHERN AGENT

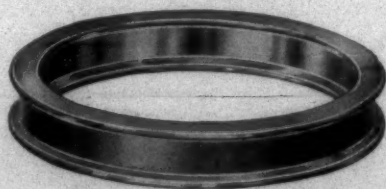
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Complete
Equipment for
New Cotton
Mills

OUR RINGS

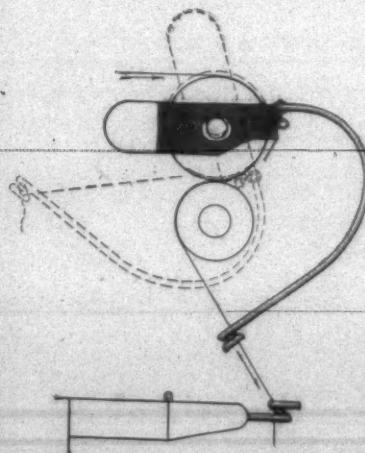
Set the Standard for Quality

THERE ARE NONE OTHERS
"JUST AS GOOD"



MIRROR SPINNING RINGS
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
DRAPER COMPANY
HOPE DALE, MASS.

The Smith Stop Motion for Two Ply Twisting



Eliminates Waste;
prevents roller laps;
enables the help to
tend more spindles;
the only simple device
for the purpose.

DRAPER COMPANY
HOPE DALE, MASS.

SOUTHERN AGENT

J. D. CLOUDMAN - 40 S. Forsyth St., ATLANTA, GA.

Farbwerke-Hoechst Co.

—FORMERLY—

H. A. METZ & CO.

Aniline and Alizarine Colors, Dyestuffs
and Chemicals

Sole Licensees and Importers of the Products of

FARBWERKE, vormalis MEISTER LUCIUS & BRUENING
Hoechst - on - Main, Germany

122 Hudson St., - New York, N. Y. 210 South Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.
140 Oliver St., - Boston, Mass. 1418 Empire Building, - Atlanta, Ga.
104 Chestnut St., - Philadelphia, Pa. 20-20 Natoma St., San Francisco, Cal.
23 South Main St., Providence, R. I. 30 St. Fran. Xavier St., Montreal Can.
317 North Clark St., - Chicago, Ill. 28 Wellington St., - Toronto, Can.

"Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy"—

Vaughn\$1.00
A practical book on carding by a practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Carding and Spinning—

Ivey\$1.00
Treats in a plain practical way of the processes, beginning at the picker room and including spooling and warping. A useful book for any mill man.

Loomfixing and Weaving—

Ivey\$1.00
Cotton warp preparation, weaving and loomfixing are treated by a man who has had years of experience in cotton manufacturing and who has tried to set down the results for others. A very practical and valuable book. 110 pages; cloth.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—

Tompkins\$5.00
An elementary text book for textile schools and self instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 63 illustrations; cloth.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of the

Metallic Drawing Rolls

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery.

**25 Per Cent. More Production
Guaranteed**

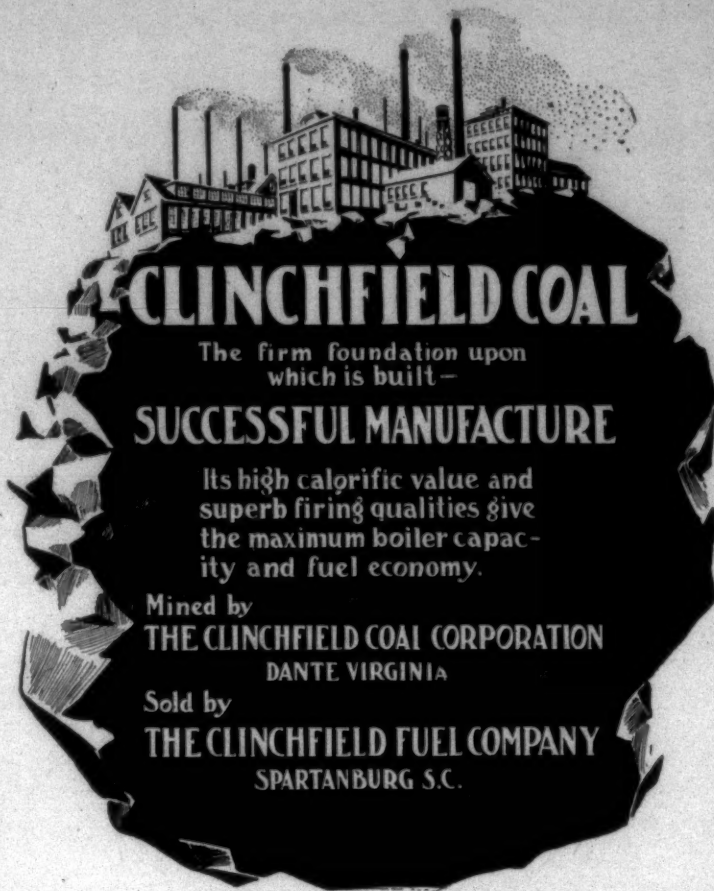
SAVES

**Roll Covering, Varnishing, Floor Space,
Power, Waste and Wear.**

1-3 Less Weight Required

Write for Points Claimed, Also Prices and Particulars to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.



CLINCHFIELD COAL

The firm foundation upon
which is built—

SUCCESSFUL MANUFACTURE

Its high calorific value and
superb firing qualities give
the maximum boiler capacity
and fuel economy.

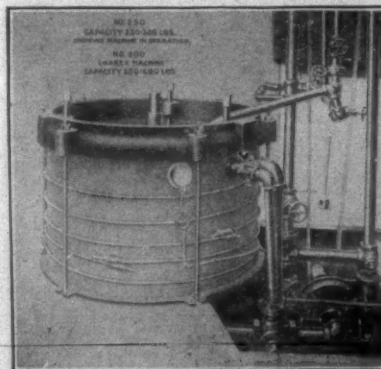
Mined by
THE CLINCHFIELD COAL CORPORATION
DANTE VIRGINIA

Sold by
THE CLINCHFIELD FUEL COMPANY
SPARTANBURG S.C.

Economical Cotton Dyeing and Bleaching

In the Psarski Dyeing Machine

Saves Labor
Saves Dyes
Saves Drugs
Saves Steam
Saves Water



Saves
Fibre



**Sulphur—Developed—Vat Dyes
Done Equally Well**

RAW STOCK DYEING—The cotton goes to cards in as good condition as directly from bales. Is not rolled into balls and strings.

BLEACHING—Bleached and washed PERFECTLY CLEAN—FREE FROM CHLORIN OR ACID. 3 1/4 hours to batch. Is not pounded and twisted into practically waste.

SKEIN DYEING—No Boiling Out—No Tangles—Yarns are left Smooth and in perfect condition for winding, knitting, etc.

HOSIERY—Recommended size of machine does 300 pounds to batch, SULPHUR OR DEVELOPED BLACKS. It is not Roughed—No Singeing required—No Sorting—No Damaged.

15 to 20 per cent Saving in Drugs

The Psarski Dyeing Machine Co.
3167 Fulton Road
CLEVELAND, OHIO

WILLIAM INMAN, Agent
364 Newport Avenue
Milwaukee, Wis.

R. D. BOOTH, Agent
118 Ocean Avenue
Atlantic City, N. J.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 4

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 13, 1913

NUMBER 24

North Carolina Child Labor Bill

The following is the Child Labor Bill which has been introduced into the North Carolina Legislature at the instigation of the Child Labor Committee, which stands a good chance of becoming the law:

A bill to be entitled "An act to Regulate and Restrict Child Labor in Manufacturing Establishments." The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That no child under 12 years of age shall be employed or work in any factory or manufacturing establishment within this State: Provided, that no child between the ages of 12 and 13 years shall be employed or work in a factory except in apprenticeship capacity, and only then after having attended school four months in the preceding 12 months.

Sec. 2. That no male person under 16 years of age and no female person shall be employed or permitted to work in any mill, factory or manufacturing establishment in this state between the hours of seven p. m. and six a. m.

Sec. 3. That no child under 16 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in any mill, factory or manufacturing establishment in this State, unless the person, firm, or corporation employing such child, or permitting such child to work, shall have procured and shall keep on file and accessible to any inspector of factories or other authorized officer charged with the enforcement of this act, an employment certificate, and shall keep two complete lists of the names, together with the ages, of all children under 16 years of age so employed one such list on file, and one conspicuously posted near the principal entrance of the place in which such children are employed. Such certificate shall set forth the name, age, sex, color, place of birth and date of birth, and place of residence of such child, together with such other facts as may be prescribed by the inspector of mills and factories for the purpose of the enforcement of this act. Such employment certificates shall be issued only by the county superintendent of public instruction or by a person authorized by him in writing in the city, town or village where such child resides

or, in case the child resides outside of the State of North Carolina, in city, town, or village in which the child is to be employed, upon application in person of the parent, guardian, or person standing in parental relation to the child desiring such employment: Provided that no person authorized as aforesaid shall have authority to issue such certificate for any child then in or about to enter such person's employment or the firm of which he is an officer, director, or employee. The county superintendent of public instruction or the person authorized by him shall not issue such certificate until he has received, examined, approved and filed the following papers in the office of the county superintendent of public instruction; in the event that the certificate shall be issued, as provided in this act, by any person other than the county superintendent of public instruction, said papers shall be filed in the office of the county superintendent of public instruction within one week after the issuance of the certificate:

1. The school record of such child, showing that said child has complied with such education requirements as are required by law.

2. Evidence of legal age of employment, which shall consist of one of the following proofs of age and shall be required in the way herein designated, as follows:

(a) A duly attested transcript of the birth certificate filed according to law with the officer charged with the duty of recording births, which certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the age of such child.

(b) A duly attested church record certifying to the birth of such child.

(c) Any other documentary evidence of age, such as the school census or enumeration record, duly attested, which appears to be satisfactory to the person issuing the certificate.

(d) In case no documentary evidence of age of any kind can be produced the affidavit of the parent or guardian or person standing in parental relation to the child shall be required. Such affidavit to contain the age, date and place of birth, and present residence of such child

which affidavit must be taken before the person issuing the employment certificate, who is hereby authorized and required to administer such oath, and who shall not demand or receive a fee therefor.

Upon compliance with the conditions herein set out, it shall be the duty of the county superintendent of public instruction, or the person duly authorized by him in writing to issue the employment certificate as herein provided.

Sec. 4. That any person, firm or corporation, agent or manager of any firm or corporation, who whether for himself or for such firm or corporation, or by himself or through agents, servants or foremen, employs or permits to work any child in violation of any the provisions of this act, and whoever having under his control as parent, guardian or otherwise suffers such children to be employed or to work in violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 5. That the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Secretary of the State Board of Health, the President of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, the Commissioner of Labor and Printing, and one manufacturer appointed by the governor to serve for a term of two years shall constitute and be the Board of Child Labor Commissioners for the State of North Carolina. The Board of Child Labor Commissioners shall elect a chairman and secretary to serve for a term of one year. This board shall meet in the city of Raleigh on the first Monday of May and the first Monday of November of each year. At the first meeting of the Board of Child Labor Commissioners shall appoint some suitable person inspector of mills and factories. The Board of Child Labor Commissioners shall appoint, or authorize the inspector of mills and factories to appoint one assistant inspector of mills and factories. The inspector and his assistant shall be citizens of North Carolina. The Board of Child Labor Commissioners shall have the authority to discharge any inspector or assistant inspector at any time and if such inspector or assistant inspector be

discharged or the position become vacant for any other cause, said board shall at once select some other suitable person to be inspector of mills and factories. The inspector of mills and factories and the assistant shall devote their entire time to the duties of their offices and shall receive no other compensation than that provided in this act from any source whatsoever.

Sec. 6. That the inspector of mills and factories shall have his office in the city of Raleigh. It shall be his duty to inspect all mills, factories and manufacturing establishments in this State for the enforcement of this act. He shall gather statistics and make reports to the Commissioner of Labor and Printing, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Child Labor Commissioners. He shall, with the approval of the Board of Child Labor Commissioners, make such regulations and prepare such blanks and forms as may be necessary for executing the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. That the inspector of mills and factories shall have the right to enter any mill, factory or manufacturing establishment in operation. He shall have the right to call for and examine the list of all children under 16 years of age who have never been employed or permitted to work in such mill, factory, or manufacturing establishments, and all certificates required to be kept on file by this act; and to examine all officers, employees, and children who have been employed or permitted to work in such mill, factory, or manufacturing establishment, touching any provision of this act. The assistant inspector shall be clothed with the same powers and shall perform the same duties as the inspector of mills and factories except that he shall be subordinate to the inspector.

Sec. 8. That it shall be the duty of the inspector of mills and factories to investigate any violation of this act and to report the same to the solicitor of the judicial district in which said violation occurred, together with the names of all witnesses.

Sec. 9. That it shall be the duty

(Continue on Page 8)

Ivey's Carding and Spinning

Copyrights purchased from G. F. Ivey by Clark Publishing Co.

(Continued from last week)

PRODUCTION.

The production of mules is not altogether like other machines depending on the twist. When a change in the numbers is desired, there are two places where the twist can be changed. It may either be done by changing the rim wheel, which will change the speed of spindles, or the speed gear may be changed, changing the speed of the rollers. The latter method is usually adopted, except when very wide variations are desired. The following table gives an average speed, which under favorable conditions is sometimes exceeded. It is calculated for a ten-hour run, and an allowance has been made for necessary stops.

Production Table for Mules, 10 Hours.

Number of Yarn	Stretches Per Minute 64 Inches	Hanks Per Spindle Per Day	Pounds Per Day Without Roller Motion	Pounds Per Day With 5 Per Cent Roller Motion
6	6.00	6.85	1.14	1.20
8	6.00	6.85	.85	.89
10	6.00	6.85	.82	.85
12	6.00	6.	.57	.59
14	5.50	6.28	.45	.47
16	5.50	6.28	.39	.41
18	5.50	6.28	.35	.36
20	5.50	6.28	.31	.33
22	5.50	6.28	.28	.29
24	5.50	6.28	.26	.27
26	5.25	6.00	.23	.24
28	5.25	6.00	.21	.22
30	5.25	6.00	.20	.21
32	5.25	6.00	.18	.19
34	5.25	6.00	.17	.18
36	5.125	5.85	.161	.170
38	5.125	5.85	.153	.161
40	5.00	5.71	.141	.148
42	5.00	5.71	.135	.141
44	4.75	5.42	.121	.128
46	4.75	5.42	.116	.123
48	4.50	5.24	.108	.113
50	4.50	5.24	.103	.110
52	4.25	4.85	.091	.097
54	4.25	4.85	.089	.093
56	4.25	4.85	.085	.090
58	4.25	4.85	.083	.085
60	4.125	4.71	.078	.083
62	4.125	4.71	.075	.078
64	4.125	4.71	.073	.076
66	4.125	4.71	.070	.073
68	4.00	4.57	.066	.070
70	4.00	4.57	.065	.068
72	4.00	4.57	.063	.066
74	4.00	4.57	.061	.063

Mule Cop Building.—Cop building in the true sense of the word, must not be confused with building cops on an old mule that has been fixed time and time again. In order to understand the subject, it is necessary to understand the principle on which the machine operates. There is a difference in this respect between different makes of mules. When a man attempts to file a coping rail or plate, he must first know what principle is used on the mule he is to work on. On an automatic engine lathe, the reverse of the pattern being set just where the tool post will pass it, it is what is called the direct principle. In this case there is a hollow place on the pattern presented to the adjusting part of the tool post, and it will form a budge on the piece being turned, or a budge on the pattern will form a depression. However, if the action of the cutter in the tool post is worked on the double action principle, a correct counterpart of the piece to be turned must be in front of the tool post. The action of the rail in the mule is similar. If the motion to the fallers is direct, when there is a hollow in the rail it will produce a bulge in the cop, but if the action is transmitted to the fallers through double-acting mechanism, it will have the opposite effect on the cop. We must bear in mind that the length of the nose will be the perpendicular height between the highest and lowest part of the rail. It is possible to upset all calculations by having part of the rails flattened, rounded or hollowed, so that the fallers are almost brought to a standstill, and no mathematical equation can determine exactly where the yarn will be wound. We know that if the faller is retarded while it is passing the highest part of the rail, it will wind too much at that point. We also know that the superfluous coils will fall over each other and we get "run under" cops. From the highest point in the front coping plate, generally marked as the standard, and the highest part in the back plate, also so marked, the lengthening out of the nose will be regulated until the cop bottom is fully built, and the plates will at the same time be on the point of the true inclined plane

on both plates alike, and thus maintain a straight-bodied cop during the rest of the set.

Although the quadrant has an important part to play in the building of a cop, that part will be fully discussed a little further on. The writer has heard and read a great deal of advice as to how to build a well-shaped cop by moving the plate in or out a little. Of course this will shorten or lengthen the nose, but it is not the proper place for that adjustment. This should be adjusted by the screws in the rail intended for that very purpose. Moving the back plate in or out has been the beginning of a great deal of trouble with mule cops. One plate is brought to the straight incline before the other, and the inexperienced man will attempt to correct the trouble by filing the plate. If this has been done, the plates should be put back, and when they have been turned well down on the straight incline, the length of the nose can be adjusted by the adjusting screws in the rail. The faller should now be set at the right height on the spindle by the slot and the screws in the faller leg. Care must be taken that the center of action in the faller will be between the spindle bolsters and where the faller stops up. If this is out of position one way, it will build thick at the bottom and thin at the top; if the other way, thin at the bottom and thick at the top.

Bad Cop Noses.—The causes for these are legion. A great many bad cops are made through ignorance, and also a great many by neglect, or in order to make the work easier for the spinner. Sometimes when the yarns are spun from short or weak cotton, they will not stand much strain, and the operative will run the quadrant chain too high, paying off too much slack yarn. This will make soft cops, for if there is too much weight on the under faller to get the cops fairly firm, it will be so high just before the mule reaches the back stops, that it would require the nose peg to be well down in the slot in the quadrant arms in order to take up the slack yarn and make a firm, evenly-tapered nose. This being the case the spinner allows it to go slack, and hence we have soft noses. All kinds of tender yarns need very careful handling in spinning as well as in other processes. There are many kinds of goods which require this tender yarn, and we must have it made with good noses. In order to do this, we must have as few faller weights as can be run with. The quadrant chain must not be too high. The quadrant must be set so that it will give a medium wind. If the quadrant has too many teeth out from the pinion forward, the under faller rising too high the winding will commence too slack, but will finish too-tight, and there will be too much pressure on the weak yarn. Some of the ends may be broken, but a great many more will be strained. On the other hand, do not have the quadrant too far front, or it will start winding too tight and end too slack. The mean between the two extremes must be found, so that the under faller will ride about an inch above the spindles' points until just before the carriage gets in. It will not require much nose peg to take up the slack yarn caused by the short distance the faller has to rise after unlocking. There must be good judgment used in adjusting the faller chain. If the mule has an automatic tightener, it should be adjusted so as to follow the yarn closely during backing off. It must not press too much, or it will build a long, thin nose, laying too many coils on the point of the cop at each stretch. If the adjusting of the faller chain has to be done by hand, the spinner must be taught to notice it every time he passes it, and turn the screw for that purpose a little each time, but to do it frequently. He must also be taught to keep the rim band at a nice tension, and not too slack, or the carriage will bounce out as though the belt were too tight. If it is too tight it will act as a brake on the cylinder shaft during winding. Either of these extremes will have a bad effect on the yarn.

The proper adjustment of the drawing in scrolls will have considerable effect on the noses. If the scroll is too far back, with the thicker part of the scroll taking hold of the drawing up, the carriage will start off too abruptly, putting sudden strain on the yarn and probably breaking many ends. It will also get the smaller part of the scroll, just as the carriage should keep up the steady pace. This will retard the carriage in such a way that any one standing at the mule end can notice it hanging a little. This will not only tend to cut the yarn, but prevent the fallers from making a clean nose. Like setting the quadrant, the mean between this and starting the carriage off too slow must be carefully found. The carriage must start off easily but firmly, keeping up a steady speed and getting the necessary retardation at proper time. We must especially avoid sudden change of tension, and the carriage should get to the back stops just as the fallers unlock, without jerks. The inclined slide on the floor under the "salmon head" that holds the faller weights must be properly adjusted. There should be from one-half to three-quarter inches from the face of the salmon heads, so that the under faller may just hold the yarn when the mule is backing off. The others should just touch, and the inclines should be of that pitch so that the salmon heads will slide evenly down until they all bear equally on the yarn without any jerk or sudden change of tension. This adjustment is for weak yarns. Stronger yarns will require a slightly different arrangement.

COTTON MACHINERY

BY

SPECIALISTS

POTTER & JOHNSTON MACHINE CO.,	-	Pawtucket, R. I.
Pickers and Revolving Flat Cards		
WOONSOCKET MACHINE & PRESS CO.,	-	Woonsocket R. I.
Drawing and Roving Frames		
FALES & JENKS MACHINE CO.,	- -	Pawtucket, R. I.
Ring Spinning and Twisting Frames		
EASTON & BURNHAM MACHINE CO.,	-	Pawtucket, R. I.
Spooling and Winding Machinery		
T. C. ENTWISTLE CO.,	- - - -	Lowell, Mass.
Warping and Beaming Machinery		

J. H. MAYES, Southern Agent : : : : : : : : Charlotte, North Carolina

1112 INDEPENDENCE BUILDING

The good spinner will have but little trouble along these lines, and the above is written for those who do. There are some makes of mules where the quadrant can not be adjusted to get a steady wind for all kinds of work. One tooth is too much either way. There are other mules where the position of the quadrant can be changed by the bands almost to a hair's breadth. The rail is so constructed on some mules that it is very difficult to finish off a nose on tender yarn. The writer, when spinning hosiery yarn and coarse filling for cotton flannel, has taken out the rails and planed them off gradually for five or six inches from nothing down to one quarter inch, and found that it helped matters a great deal. The faller went up quicker at the point and left a loose coil just above the nose, giving a good finish. Many new mules are now built this way.

Cut Yarn.—In discussing this we will assume that the roving is all right, but will warn the spinner that he is expected to watch the roving carefully and call the carder's attention to any defect. There are a great many causes for cut yarn. One of the principal one is improper setting of the gears. A great many men have the idea that gears should be set as deep as possible. They were never made with this intention, and if set just deep enough, will give a much smoother motion than if they bottom. Gears which are badly worn should never be used on the rollers. They are put in gear so deep that the rollers have a trembling, jerking motion which is very injurious to the yarn.

The majority of the causes which tend to make cut yarn on the mule will also cause it on the ring frame, and have been fully discussed under that head. There are a few causes which are peculiar to the mule, and among them is that of having the belt too tight. When this is the case the carriage bounces out from the beam with a sudden jerk. This is especially the case just after doffing, when the spindles turn easier on account of the lighter loads. It will also occur when the carriage is not square. In these days, when there is a great push for production, there is a great tendency to run belts tight. This is bad on the yarn, especially when there is a small rim band. When the mule is very long, with a perpendicular driving belt, and perhaps short at that, a small top pulley and but little contact on the driving pulley, the belts must be tight in order to do the work. In this case, it is a good idea to put a pinch of powdered starch on the belt every three or four minutes for about a half an hour. By this time the spindles begin to get weighted, and the belt will be all right.

Squaring the Carriage.—This part of mule work seems so simple that almost any boy in the room thinks he can do it, but there are times when it is not such an easy job. It is all very easy when we know that the top band has stretched and allowed the carriage to go too far in. It is necessary then to tighten the top band, but care must be had that the carriage is not too near the beam, leaving only a few inches of the under rope

off the scroll. When we turn the back shaft and lift up the mendozen when the carriage gets out, we will find it will spring back some, and the carriage will still be out of square. Again, the other top band may be already too much forward, allowing very little of the incline on the drawing-out scroll to come into play. In this case, the carriage will strike out too hard, or the reverse may be the case. A good plan, when we know the bands are alright and the carriage is square, is put a chisel mark through the end of the back shaft at the mule end. Afterward, when we come along and see that the mule is not square we can tell at a glance if the back shaft needs regulating by the middle band before working at the end. A good man can often do better work while the mule is working than by stopping it and using the rule. Mule men should train their eyes well, and can tell by looking at a carriage if the bands are properly adjusted. Sometimes the carriage may appear to be out of square when it is really not the case. Examine the back couplings, the drawing out scroll fastenings, keys and set screws, lift up the mendozen, slack off all the drawbands, twist the shaft well at every joint or scroll, and you will often find the evil which has bothered many men for weeks.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Mules are usually set across a mill and occupy the whole space, except perhaps 3 feet on each side for a passway. The number of spindles will depend on the available space. A rule to obtain the length is to multiply the space by the number of spindles and add 6 feet. Thus, a mill 100 feet wide would take mules of 530 spindles if 2-inch gauge, and 550 if 1 1/2 inch. These mules would be rather short, and it would be better to have a mill 125 or 150 feet wide. A pair of mules, having a 64-inch stretch, occupy a space of about 18 feet from back to back creels, and 20 feet from back to back of head-stocks. As these dodge one another, a 22-foot space will allow sufficient room for creeling, etc. It will be seen then, that mules occupy about two square feet of space per spindle, or something over twice as much as spinning frames. Mills built for mules usually have the bays wider than if built for a spinning frame. If the bays have the usual 8-foot span, there will either be a good deal of waste of space, or the mules will have to be lengthways with the mill, which is not so good an arrangement on account of the creels shutting off the light.

Until twenty or twenty-five years ago, numbers finer than 100 were spun on hand mules, as it was found very difficult to build a mule that would spin the fine numbers automatically without stretching the yarn. Now, however, the self-acting mule can spin 300's as well or better than it could spin 100 a few years ago. For experimental purpose, as high as 2000's have been spun, but for practical purpose 400's is about the limit.

(To be continued.)

Practical and Efficient Spinning

February 15th Last Day.

Saturday, February 15th, is under the rules of the contest the last day upon which articles may be sent in for the contest on "Practical and Efficient Spinning."

Any article whose postmark shows that it was mailed on Feb. 15th will be considered as entered in the contest, but any mailed after that date will not have a chance at the prizes but they will be published both in this paper and in the book which will contain the articles.

Up to the present time twenty articles have been contributed and if you get your articles mailed to us on or before Saturday, Feb. 15th, you stand a chance of winning either the \$10.00 or the \$5.00 prize.

Number Five.

Spinning, which to many people seems a simple operation, is to me both beautiful and interesting, and I have spent more than twenty years of my life in studying and manipulating spinning machinery. I have not learned all there is to know about spinning and will say that the man who "knows it all" is of less value to his employer than the man who is still learning.

The first essential to perfect spinning is perfect roving. I mean by this a roving well carded, of even staple, not cut or stretched in after processes, but of even diameter and weight throughout its length.

As spinning is a process of drawing out, crossed and short fibres, lumps or motes make uneven thread because the middle roll is set too far off to retard their movement when they enter the bite of the front roll, so they are jerked through with no draft. Hence a slub. Ten to one a slub that will not slip on the thread when pulled through the fingers, can be laid to the card room and the card is the only machine which will remove the fault. I know that many will differ with this statement and some superintendents claim that gouts cannot come from the card room, as they would be drafted out many times their length. To prove the statement, take a half inch piece of roving and twist it into a roving back of the rolls, and

you will get an half inch slub because there is no draft. This theory will hold on every machine back to the card. I tell our carder to give me good roving and I can spin it on a wheel-barrow.

With a good even roving and just enough twist to wind off without stretching, keep your skewers and creel steps in as good shape as possible. On fine numbers a good idea is to take the skewers out once in two years and glaze the bottom with a hot iron which has a counter-sink of the proper shape.

Have the roving trumpets travel as near the full length of the leather cot as possible and keep them in good shape and going. Now find the length by taking a small quantity of the roving or cotton and drawing it between the thumb and fingers until straight and clean. The setting of the back and middle rolls is rather immaterial, but be careful of your front and middle rolls. Set the bottom rolls 1-8 inch from center over the length of your longest staple. I set the top front rolls a little forward from the center of the steel rolls so as to avoid a racking motion, also to let the twist run it to the bite of the rolls more freely. Then bring the bite of the middle rolls up to 1-8 inch over the length of the staple. If there is any sign of cockled yarn spread them further. I generally find it necessary to spread my rolls each year in starting in on new cotton and run them so for about two months or until we get dryer cotton. Where you have one-third to one-half old cotton to mix in, this will not be necessary. In using extra long Mississippi cotton I have gotten good results by removing the weight from the middle rolls entirely. This allows the long staple to draw under the roll, but will retard the short fibres somewhat.

Of course, spindles and guides require constant attention and no definite rule will apply to all mills, but I will give mine for cleaning and operating. Steel rolls are cleaned each week, but lint and gum collect in the stands, so we take them out and give them a thorough cleaning each year before the hot weather comes, the cost being about 50 cents per frame. New frames should be cleaned well in six months from the time they are started, spindles, plumbed, etc. Lever screws are gone over once a year and should have regular attention from the section men. Spindles should be set when repaired, usually every two years, and

frames lined and leveled at this time. The cost of lining, leveling and plumbing spindles is about \$3.00 per frame and I look over every frame myself before starting them up. Spindles should be oiled at least every three weeks. Traveler rings require some attention and should be replaced in not less than ten years, though some of them will wear out in six months. Single flange rings are much cheaper than double flanged and, I think, should be bought in preference to double flanged, as it is poor economy to turn rings over, as the polished surface is generally ruined by the acid in the oils from long standing. Banding is a very important item. I originated my own band knot and require each new man I put on to learn it and stick to it. In this way my soft yarn is next to nothing and I seldom see a bobbin.

Management of help in the spinning room, as in other departments, requires a man of ability. To begin with, I treat my help fairly, try to set a good example by being prompt and moral, and by giving strict attention to details. I try to make the least of them feel that I am interested in them and am their friend. I teach them that it is business all the time with me and my men, and I am not adverse to going to some inconvenience to accommodate one of them.

Good system and help cannot be developed by the overseer alone but must be worked out by the manager and superintendent as well. However, the overseer is the man close to the help and should be absolutely loyal to his employers, trying to teach the help that the mill must prosper before they can and the more money we can all make for the company by doing the maximum amount of good work the better will be our working conditions.

Be as careful of your assistant's character as you are of your own and teach them that tyranny will not be tolerated and that profane language in the presence of the help is prohibited. I do all the hiring and discharging in my room and stand firmly by my men as long as they are in the right. Rather than chastise a hand, I call the attention of my second hand to his faults. In this way the second hand learns to see the faults for himself and it gives me more time to keep acquainted with the details of the job and see what the help is doing. I went through one room recently with the overseer and he could not

tell me the speeds he was using on different numbers, how many sides the girls were running or what his drafts were. I believe that a man with anything less than 300 operatives should be able to tell off hand all these details, be intimately acquainted with all other details, and know just what each operative can do and what they are doing.

Doffing is a most important item and has always been a difficult one. I have learned of late years that the head doffers are usually the trouble makers. Pay doffers by the piece and cut out the head doffer, and if the section men have not time enough to give doffing a little attention, reduce their work so that they will. If any set of boys get behind with their work, call on another set to help them out and pay them for just what they do. My doffers have about a fourth of their time for cleaning and changing travelers and under this system they give little trouble.

Below are a few things to remember:

Cultivate the ambition of your help and promote them when they deserve it.

Pay a good man what he is worth or else you are training him for your competitor.

An overseer should be the first man on the job and the last one to leave.

Do not work a man or woman that your wife or sister would not work with.

Do not carry a grouse, a smile is better and fits your business better.

Do not think that there are details of your job too small to require your attention.

Do not imagine that your boss is always wanting to fire you, as there will not be the right treatment between you if you have that in your head.

Lift as much of the boss' burden as you can, and then wish you were able to do more.

Remember, the hardest lesson for us all is to acknowledge our ignorance.

Govern others after you govern yourself.

J. C. E.

Number Six.

Practical and efficient spinning consists in obtaining the best possible results with the equipment at hand, with the least waste in power and material, and also least possible waste in labor, and the fewest possible idle spindles. There are few if any mills in this country where the

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

ASHWORTH BROTHERS

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.

12 to 18 West 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga

spindles are not needlessly idle while doing, long enough to pay the expense of doffing. The usual time for doffing will average from three to ten minutes, when the work is properly handled, could be done in less than one minute. Concentration is the secret; with twelve "Doffer Boys" on one frame, there is only one-third the idle spindles there would be, if the "Doffer Boys" were divided up on three frames. The labor cost would be the same in both cases. The power cost, is nearly the same for an idle spindle, as for one at work. The process of "Doffing" should receive the careful consideration of the spinner.

The waste of power is another matter of considerable importance every bearing should be properly oiled, especially the top rolls. How many top rolls are there in use that will not show erosion where the saddles bear on them? There is a growing feeling among spinners that top rolls carry too much weight, especially the front roll. That now carries nearly all the weight applied to the saddle. What is the best weight for top rolls? Who knows?

One manufacturer of frames, uses about one-half the weight on top rolls that is used by his competitor; and both build the frame for spinning the same number of yarn which is right? If the lightest weighted frame does equally as good work, it is surely not practical nor efficient to use the heavier weight.

The extensive use of direct weight on the top rolls without a saddle clearly shows that the front roll is needlessly, and excessively weighted. How many spinners are there who know how much of the power to drive the frame, is consumed by the weight on the top rolls? The textbooks give no information. How many of the textile schools have even investigated this matter of weight on top rolls? How little weight may be used on the rolls and make equally as good yarn, is a problem the solution of which will pay good dividends. No one appears to know what the weight on the top rolls should be. Even the makers of the frames do not agree, one make frame puts double the weight on the rolls for spinning the same yarn as his competitor. Investigation will show different makes of frames working side by side on the same identical roving, one frame using double the weight on the top rolls as the other. For practical efficiency in the spinning room, eliminate useless weight on the top rolls.

Broken ends is another matter for the serious consideration of the practical spinner, and everything possible should be done, to keep them down to the minimum. Every known cause of broken ends should be eliminated. Thread guides are a prolific cause of broken ends; the guide should deliver the thread with the least possible resistance; and cut or grooved guides should not be tolerated. The guide should be exactly centered over the spindle. Some spinners may think, that so little as one-sixteenth of an inch either way from the center will not make much difference with broken ends. Yet actual, reliable tests have shown that it does.

These points of loss and waste are of great importance. Yet get very little consideration from the average overseer; (whose "Old Bess," was a cyclopedia of spinning knowledge) and who is apparently, unable to get out of the "old ruts," or profit by the experience of others espe-

cially if the others are technical, educated. How many overseers of spinning, with the spindle speed number or yarn, and diameter of front roll given, can figure out the speed required for the front roll, to put the desired twist in the yarn. Every overseer should know his spindle speed, and also the speed of the front rolls; and be sure that he is not putting unnecessary twist into the yarn. Unnecessary twist is expensive and wasteful.

The writer knows of an instance in an up-to-date mill, where they were spinning, or trying to spin No. 1-2 yarn, without any change in speed of front roll; on a frame that had been spinning No. 28 yarn, and lack of weight on the top rolls, was given the superintendent as a reason for too much twist in the yarn. Another instance, the snarl catcher or the thread guide was blamed for slack twist, and in both instances the overseer's reasons were accepted by the superintendent, as all right. Such cases as the above cause one to think that for practical and efficient management of a spinning room, the first requisite was brains. It is not practical, nor efficient, to use obsolete and worn-out machinery, neither is it profitable to employ help that think weight on top rolls has anything to do with the twist in yarn.

Another requisite for efficiency is cleanliness. How, or when cleaned is of no particular moment, it is enough if clean and kept clean. Temperature and humidity are of considerable moment, and there are now efficient means available for their control. No spinning room should be without a means for controlling humidity, and temperature.

Defective roll covering should not be tolerated. To spin with slack bands is folly. A superintendent of a mill told the writer that he had

In regard to spooling and warping cent by frequent renewal of his spindle bands. Even yarn is the aim of all spinners and one prime requisite for even yarn is a steady uniform delivery of roving by the top rolls. To obtain this provide a steady, uniform weight on the rolls. When the back rolls "jump" do not expect to get even yarn. A means to prevent top rolls from "jumping" will be a blessing to the spinner.

Agent.

Number Seven.

Practical and efficient spinning is a very important subject and I feel that I cannot do it justice with pen and ink, but I trust that I can be of some help to some one and to myself.

The first point I want to make is this. Have a good organization and good discipline in the spinning room. That is the first thing to see to. Next see that the draft and twist are what they should be, and if they are not, proceed to get them right. See that the top and bottom rolls are set to suit the staple of cotton being used. Keep everything as clean as possible and avoid flying lint. Fanning off, as we all know will cause slugs to twist up in the gear and the weave will suffer as well as the production and the quality of goods.

Keep a close watch over the oiling, for if it is neglected it will cause the rings to wear and the spindles to vibrate. The result is bad running work and inferior yarn as well. See that the oil is not excessive, especially on the top rolls and stands, as we all know the result. See that the rings and guide

wires are properly set and be sure that the required travelers are in use. Change the travelers at least once a month on medium number.

I believe in overhauling but think that many men go to an extreme with it. If I have overhauling to do, I see that it is done right, for when you get things done right and then watch them closely, you will not have to do them over every year or two. I do not believe in overhauling things to death.

In regard to spooling and warping will say that it is necessary to see that the guides are set properly to prevent gouts from going through. Gouts and kinks, after they pass the spooler, are beyond control and are very disastrous to the weaving. A lot of bad work can be avoided at the warper. The warper tender may neglect the selvages and cross the ends when they are put up, with the result that there will be laps and loose ends in the slashing process. Of course, the weaving will suffer.

The overseer, second hand and section men should keep on their jobs. I find that at the present time in managing help, there is more in watching them closely than anything else. If the second hand fails to keep close behind the section men and help, you will fail to get good results. Treat the help as well as you can. Be firm and business-like with them and avoid scolding as much as possible. Set those under you a good example. Do not feel that you are above the help, and do not be afraid of work. When you see a bobbin, or some white cotton on the floor, pick them up occasionally and you can demand everything from your help and they will obey. I do not have any trouble in getting almost anything done. I respect my help and they respect me, and I never fail to get a good production and quality.

Progressive.

Number Eight.

This subject is the spinning room, so we must consider that we have good roving, and then go ahead. An overseer should have a good understanding of each machine, as the success of any mill depends upon the kind of work which comes from the spinning room. The spinner must turn off production in quantity and quality. Some spinners think if they can keep their room ahead it is all right, but this is not the idea. You must work for the quality and quantity, for bear in mind, the weaver is expected to make good cloth and he cannot do it unless the spinner gives him good warps and filling.

Broke back ends are a great loss to the spinning rooms and the overseer should see that section hands keep all ends in good shape, and then make all the spinners keep all ends going. An overseer should go over his room twice a day and see that all broke back ends are kept going. The bander should be required to keep hands on at all times.

The overseer should see that his room is kept as clean as possible, as nothing tends to make a spinning room better than clean sides; rollers picked every morning; roving creels cleaned once a day; clearer rollers cleaned every doff; slates picked three times each day; roving brushed off six times per day; and by all means, don't let spinners blow or fan out the guides or card strippings, but take brushes and run them out. If you allow

them to be fanned or blown out it will cause gouts and lumps on the yarn. It should be the aim of the overseer to make the best work possible. Spinners should be expected to keep all white cotton off the floor; belts should be kept on the tight pulleys, for if you do not your spinners will slip belts half off the tight pulley, and thereby decrease the speed of the frame causing loss of production. Belts should be carded every other day and a little belt dressing applied. Oilers should be very careful when oiling spindles not to put on too much oil so that it will get on the bands, as this will throw oil on the rings and cause a lot of trouble.

Bands should be put on with as near the same tension as possible. I prefer a roving band for the reason that the strands do not break and weaken the band, which would cause slack yarn, which will have to be cut off as waste. Care should be taken not to get oil on the cots of the rollers, as this will cause the cots to get loose and the ends break down. They will wind around the top roller rather than the clear roller, so when putting in new rollers, do not put them in to run against the lap.

Roving guides are very important and special care should be taken when they are being set to have just as long a stroke as possible without allowing them to run out at either end of the boss of the roller. The traverse motion of the roving guides should not have any lost motion as it is necessary for the guides to change without standing on either change of the roving, i. e. the guides stand too long at the change, the roving will remain upon one spot too long and will wear a groove in the cot on the top roller. This will cause lumps in the yarn, shorten the life of the top roller and increase the cost of roller covering.

There are some little things in the spinning room which should be mentioned. One of these is keeping the thread guides off of the spindle. If the thread guides get off the spindles very much, the bobbin will not go down far enough and will tangle the yarn at the bottom. Doffers should be careful in piecing up ends after the frame is doffed on filling and to keep the yarn down on the ring. If the yarn is run up on the barrel of the bobbin, it will cause the filling to break before the yarn all gets off of the bobbin. Arrange the doffers so they will doff only one side of a spinner's work at a time. To do this, doff every other frame across your section. As to travelers, the overseer should be his own judge, and use the kind which gives him best results. In running double roving, you should have your traveler heavy enough, so that if one strand of roving breaks back your end will break down at once. If this is not done, you will be troubled with singling. The traverse should be given very close attention. All traverse gears should be set so as not to show any lost motion. The cam is a very important part of the traverse, as it controls the changing of the build-er motion. If the cam has any lost motion at all it will cause the yarn to pile up on each end of the bobbin. This in turn will cause a great deal of tangled yarn, which often becomes unnecessary waste. There are several things about a traverse which will cause the yarn to tangle on the bobbin. If the counter weights are allowed to go far enough to rest on the floor the

traverse rail will stand at the top, change too long and will cause the yarn to tangle at this point. Sometimes the counter weights are set too far out on the counter lever, with the result that too much weight is put on the traverse. This will make the traverse hard to start back from the top change and in many cases it will cause the traverse chain, which connects the hanger to the counter weights to break. The next evil about the traverse is the hater roll. Anything which causes friction on the top roll will tangle the yarn. The stroke of the warp motion traverse should not go higher than with one-half inch of the top or within the same distance of the bottom.

Rules for the Spinner.

7,000 grains is one pound, 840 yards is one hank. The number of yarn is the number of hanks in one pound. The hank roving, divided by the doubling and multiplied by the draft gives the number of yarn. Allow from two to five per cent for contraction in the twist. To find the draft on spinning frames: the product of the back roller gear, the crown gear, and the diameter of the front rollers divided by the product of the front roller gear and the diameter of the back roller gear equals the draft constant. Draft constant divided by the change gear equals the draft. To find what change draft gear will be required when changing from one yarn to another without changing the roving: Multiply the number of teeth in the change draft gear in use by the number of yarn spun. Then divide the product by the number of yarn desired and this will give the required change draft gear.

Example: What change draft gear will be required to change from 20s yarn to 14s yarn, using yarn spun from 3.40 hank roving and a 42 tooth change gear?

$42 \times 20 = 840$. $840 \div 14 = 60$ teeth, the required draft gear.

To find what change draft gear will be required to change from one number of yarn to another, the draft and roving both being changed. Rule: Multiply the number of yarn being spun by the new hank roving and this product by the number of teeth in the change draft gear being used. Divide this product by the number of yarn desired, multiplied by the hank roving being used. The quotient is the change draft gear required.

Example: What change draft gear will be required to change from 14s yarn, spun from 2.40 hank roving, using a 42 tooth change draft gear, to 20s yarn, spun from 3.40 hank roving?

$14 \times 3.40 \times 42 = 1999.20$.
 $20 \times 2.40 = 48$, and $48 \times 1999.20 \div 48 = 41.65$ teeth, the change draft gear

To find the twist per inch: The product of the front roller gear and the ratio of the spindle to the cylinder, divided by the product of the cylinder gear and the circumference in inches of the front roller equals the twist per inch.

Example: The twist gear per inch with the following: 108 tooth front roller gear; 80 tooth stud gear; ratio of 7-8-inch whirl to 7-inch cylinder is 7.25; 20 tooth cylinder gear, 1 in. $\times 3.1416$, the circumference of the front roller.

$108 \times 80 \times 7.25 = 62,640$.
 $201 \times 1 \times 3.1416 = 62.83$
 $62,640 \div 62.83 = 996.90$ twist constant.

To find what change twist gear will be required when changing

from one number of yarn to another: Rule: Square the number of teeth in the twist gear being used and multiply by the number of yarn being spun. Divide this product by the number of yarn desired. The square root of the quotient will be the number of teeth in the change gear required.

Example: What change twist gear will be required to change from 20s warp yarn to 16s warp yarn on 20s now using 46 tooth change twist gear?

$46 \times 46 = 2116$.

$2116 \times 20 = 42,320$.

$42,320 \div 16 = 2,645$.

Square root of 2,645 = 51.33 tooth change twist gear required.

To find the standard twist of frame yarn. Rule: Multiply by the square root of the number of yarn, using 4.75 for warp yarn, 3.50 for filling, and 3.00 for hosiery yarn.

Tom Cat.

Example: What is the standard twist per inch of 16s warp yarn?

$4 \times 1.5 = 10.00$ = Twist per inch.

Square root of 16 = 4.

North Carolina Child Labor Bill.

(Continued from Page 3)

of the inspector of mills and factories to keep on file in his office a full report of all work done by him and his assistant, and the same shall be open to public inspection. He shall make a semi-annual report at each meeting of the Board of Child Labor Commissioners. These semi-annual reports shall be published by the Commissioner of Labor and Printing as a part of his annual report.

Sec. 10. That the inspector of mills and factories shall be paid a salary of \$150 each calendar month and the assistant inspector shall be paid a salary of \$100 each calendar month. They shall be allowed all necessary office and traveling expenses, such expenses to be itemized and approved by the chairman of the Board of Child Labor Commissioners. The Board of Child Labor Commissioners shall serve without any compensation whatsoever.

Sec. 11. That there shall be and there is hereby appropriated for the purposes above mentioned, out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000 per annum.

Sec. 12. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 14. That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of July, 1913.

Wants Textile Law Changed.

A bill has been introduced in the general assembly of South Carolina by Representative Fortner, of Spartanburg, to amend the section of the Code relating to permits for employment of children in textile manufacturing establishments. The specific amendment to the old law is that the "permit shall be good for employment in any textile establishment in this state." This amendment, it is said, will relieve the cotton mill employees from having to secure a new permit when they move from one mill to another.

The bill of Mr. Fortner has been

THE SEYDEL MANUFACTURING CO.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.



Sizings and Finishings

PHILADELPHIA

FOR ALL TEXTILES

Soaps and Softeners

ATLANTA

Danker & Marston

BOSTON, MASS.

Many mills are using Gum Tragasol. Many more would use it if they'd give it just one good, fair honest test.

KALLE & CO., Inc.

530-36 Canal Street, New York

SPECIALTIES:

Indigo K. G.---Thion Indigo Blue B. P.
Bengaline B.

Vat Colors---Thio Indigo Colors

All Kinds of Sulphur, Direct and Basic Colors on Cotton

A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY

644-54 Greenwich Street, New York City

Southern Office, 17 East 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.
Chicago Philadelphia Boston Providence

COAL TAR COLORS, DYESTUFFS, CHEMICALS, GUMS
OILS, TANNING MATERIALS, and WAXES

We are the sole importers for all the products made by the
SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY
Basle, Switzerland.

Manufacturers of Coal Tar Dyes, Ciba and Cibanon Fast Vat
Dyes for Dyeing and Printing Cotton Wool and Silk
Indigo Pastes, Synthetic Indigo.

A few of our Chemical Specialties:

CHROME CHLORIDE
ALIZARINE OIL
VARNISH GUMS

FORMIC ACID
MAZOLA OIL
Specialty "KAURI"

reported unfavorably.

the negro, and beat him into insensibility.

Three Men Beat Aged Negro.

Three young white men living in the cotton mill district of Statesville, N. C., Coley Hamlin, Luther Jeerson and William Fox by name, were arraigned before a magistrate for a murderous assault on a well-known old negro man, Jim Winchester, their serious trouble being the result of imbibing too freely in the contents of a gallon jug. Fox and Hamlin were required to give \$100 bond each for their appearance at the higher court, and Jefferson was released.

The three got into a dispute with

A lawyer was cross-examining an old German about the position of the doors, windows, and so forth, in a house in which a certain transaction occurred.

"And now, my good man," said the lawyer, "will you be good enough to tell the court how the stairs run in the house?"

The German looked dazed and unsettled for a moment. "How do the stairs run?" he queried.

"Yes, how do the stairs run?"

"Vell," continued the witness after a moment's thought, "ven I am oop-stairs dey run down, and ven I am down-stairs dey run oop."

EFFICIENCY AND RELIABILITY

Has established the Superiority of our System

For the month of January, 1913, we received orders for

Over 500 Humidifiers

We install ALL Standard Types of

MOISTENING, VENTILATING, AND HEATING SYSTEMS

Our Engineers are prepared to give your problems Unprejudiced, Expert Attention, and can be depended upon to recommend the System BEST SUITED TO YOUR PARTICULAR NEEDS.

Automatic Humidity and Thermostatic Control Systems

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

WILLIAM FIRTH, President.

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

Southern Representatives: { JOHN HILL }
{ J. F. PORTER } 510 Third National Bank Building, ATLANTA, GA.

Richards-Hinds Tube Roll

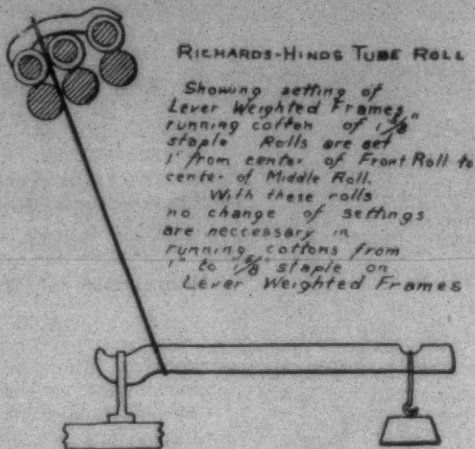
What is claimed to be the greatest improvement that has been made in spinning during the past twenty-five years is that embodied in the Richards-Hinds Roll, a patent for which has recently been granted to Messrs. Richards & Hinds.

It has always been recognized by

that the closer setting one can get the smoother and stronger will be the yarn turned out and the better the work will run.

The claims made for the roll are as follows:

- Claim 1. Cockley yarn preventer
- Claim 2. Extra strength of yarn
- Claim 3. Better Spinning.



practical spinners that the closer setting you could get in drawing rolls the better would be the work turned out, and the efforts of all spinners has been in the direction of getting the closest possible setting at the same time there has always been the danger of cockley yarn due to getting the rolls set too close for the staple being run.

Incredible as it may seem, it nevertheless is a fact that with the Richards-Hinds roll a spinner can run staple as long as $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch with the setting between the front and middle roll as short as from 1 inch to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches without running any risk whatever of cocking the yarn. All practical spinners will understand the value of this, as it is a recognized fact

Claim 4. Less Waste.

Claim 5. Greater production with improved product.

Claim 6. Reduced cost for spinning.

Claim 7. Less change of settings.

Claim 8. One - third saved on leather covered rolls.

With this roll in use it is no longer necessary to change the setting of the rolls when changing from one length of staple to another. This in itself will be recognized by all practical spinners as a very strong point in favor of the roll. This roll being run without the customary leather cover is another argument in its favor.

Arrangements have been made to supply this roll through The Metallic Drawing Roll Company, of Indian Orchard, Massachusetts.

Southern Textile Association.

The Entertainment Committee of the Southern Textile Association met at the Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C., Saturday, February 8th, 1913, with a local committee from Charleston and Mr. A. V. Shell, Secretary of Chamber of Commerce, Mr. W. J. Hanlon, manager Charleston Hotel, Mr. George Lunz, Mr. S. A. Burriss, superintendent Royal Cotton Mills, and representatives of the different railroads.

The committee decided to accept the invitation of the Isle of Palms Hotel to hold annual meeting on Friday and Saturday, June 20th and 21st, 1913, at the Isle of Palms Hotel.

The following has been arranged by the committee:

Free transportation to all guests and members on cars to and from hotel to all parts of city.

On Saturday afternoon, June 21st, the committee has arranged for a "Boat Ride," which will be free to members and guests, and on which refreshments will be served, around the harbor. On this trip there will also be a band of music to lend to the entertainment of the participants.

In regard to railroad rates. The committee now has this matter up with the Southeastern Passenger Association, and will be in position to advise positively with reference to this in the near future.

It is anticipated that the meeting to be held at Charleston will be the largest that the association has experienced in the history of its existence. As above stated, the meeting will be held at the Isle of Palms, the "Coney Island" of the South, the beach of which is as perfect as if made by the hand of man. For miles it reaches clean, unbroken, beautiful, and descending gradually into the depths of the ocean. Also the many attractions offered by the city of Charleston itself, such as the Old Faber Place, Palmetto Park, the U. S. Navy Yard, which has one of the largest dry-docks in America, Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie, White Point Gardens, Mount Pleasant, Sullivan's Island, Chicora Park, Goose Creek church and the "Magnolia Gardens on the Ashley," which for its beauty is known the world over, and which is in its height during the days selected for the meeting of the Association.

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, R. I.



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines

Mfrs. of all kinds Saddles, Stirrups and Levers

Send for Sample



Independence is our motto, and we have no connection with any other Ring Traveler Company.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO.

AMOS M. BOWEN, Pres.

159 Aborn St.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

A. H. Washburn, President

F. H. Washburn, Treas. & Manager

WASHBURN PRESS

(RAY PRINTING CO.)

Commercial, Halftone and Color Printing

Engraving, Embossing and Lithographing

BLANK BOOKS AND SPECIAL RULED BLANKS
MADE TO ORDER

28 West Trade Street
Phone 342

Charlotte, N. C.

SACO - LOWELL SHOPS

Complete Textile Equipments

Cotton Opening and Conveying,
Picking and Waste Machinery,
Cards, Drawing, Roving Frames
Spinning, Spoolers, Twisters, Winders,
Warpers, Slashers, Plain
and Fancy Looms,
Cloth Room Machinery.

Executive Offices: 60 Federal St. Boston

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agt.

Realty Building

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday by
Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK

Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr.

Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, payable in advance	\$ 1.00
Other countries in Postal Union	2.00
Single copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13

Meeting of American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

The annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association will be held April 8th, 9th and 10th at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

This meeting promises to be one of unusual interest on account of the fact that the extra session of Congress will be then convened and tariff schedules including those on cotton goods will be under consideration.

For the above reason, an unusually large number of New England cotton manufacturers will undoubtedly be present and the attendance will undoubtedly break all records for Washington meetings. While there is a good reason for holding the annual meeting in Washington, D. C., this year and it would have been unwise to have gone elsewhere at this time, we deplore the tendency to hold these meetings at such a great distance from the cotton manufacturing centers.

Only one meeting in nine years has been held in a cotton manufacturing town or at a convenient distance from the mills.

No Sectional Tariff.

One of our Northern contemporaries has the following to say editorially:

"If Congress decides to remove or diminish the protective tariff on certain cotton goods, now produced successfully in New England, to the exclusion of the foreign fabrics of similar nature, those mills will be compelled to give up such manufactures and resort to the production of such fabrics of coarser textures as are now peculiar to the Southern mills. This will bring the Northern mills into competition with the Southern and the Southern industries will be affected and injured. It will be an application of free trade between the States, where now the protection principle obtains. Can the Southern mills afford to permit this? Is it not in their interest to see that their congressmen support their domestic industries, and stand by the protection of American industry, regardless of partisan politics? It is time that the entire textile industry of the country unites in its own protection and maintains such a lobby at Washington as will

assure safety for industry and the working people."

We fail to see why they should ask "Can the Southern mills afford to permit this" for the Southern mill men through the tariff committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association have borne the brunt of the present fight and no one can charge that they showed any sectionalism in either the brief or the proposed schedule which they submitted.

An examination of that schedule shows that the proposed tariff on the fine goods of New England was placed at 35 per cent, while that on export sheetings and drills and similar goods which form the bulk of the product of the Southern mills

was placed at from 5 to 15 per cent.

We do not think the editorial meant to charge any unfairness against the Southern Cotton Manufacturers' Association for there is certainly no grounds for any such accusation.

An Exaggeration.

The following statement was recently sent out from Austin, Texas:

"Relationship between the cotton and automobile industries is shown by the recent announcement that more than 1,500,000 bales of cotton per annum are consumed for motor car tires and top fabrics. This new market for cotton possibly is partly responsible for the increased price which farmers are receiving for their staple."

We do not know how Austin, Texas, which neither manufactures cotton goods or automobiles was able to make this discovery but this story has been very generally published over the United States and was probably believed by those not acquainted with facts.

Automobile tires are manufactured from long staple Sea Island cotton and there is, we believe, less than 100,000 bales of cotton suitable for this purpose raised in the South.

We also understand that the Bibb Mfg. Co., at Macon Ga., and the Marlboro Mills, McColl, S. C., are the only Southern mills that manufacture automobile tire goods. They use fine combed Sea Island yarns that have been both twisted and cabled. While the automobile business is rapidly increasing it will be a long time before 1,500,000 bales of cotton are used for tires.

Balkan War Retards Cotton Trade

A prominent German cotton factor now visiting at Savannah Ga. had the following to say in an in-

terview published in a local paper:

"In the cotton business especially the adverse influences of the war in the Balkans is especially noticeable and due largely to this fact the spinners, as a rule, are only purchasing such supplies as are absolutely necessary for the immediate future or in other words, are living a hand-to-mouth existence."

"The Austrian spinners especially occupy a position at this time that is unenviable. Their business is retarded to a very radical extent because of the war between the Balkan states and Turkey and since the Balkans annually purchase the greater part of the Austrian spinners' output the present situation has caused a most decided tightness in the financial circles, on which the Austrians draw for their requirements."

Manufacture of Woolens in China

An inquiry is made regarding the reported intention of the Chinese government to start the manufacture of woolen cloth in various Chinese cities. This was merely a suggestion on the part of an official due to a general feeling in favor of the introduction of manufacturing on a large scale. Such an undertaking would be impracticable at the present time.

There is a woolen factory with modern machinery some 8 or 9 miles northwest of Peking. It was erected several years ago to manufacture uniform cloth for the Chinese army. Its product is a very fair article of the nature of tweed and is used in making winter uniforms for the soldiers. The factory was started with foreigners to superintend the various departments, but these have all been discharged and the factory is now run entirely by Chinese workmen. Whether they will make a success of it remains to be seen. The sentiment, "China for the Chinese," represents the universal attitude of the Chinese to all foreigners. It was not confined to the old Manchu rulers. It permeates every class of Chinese to the very lowest.

The wool produced in China is nearly all a carpet wool. The plains of Mongolia afford splendid grazing ground for large flocks of native sheep of the fat-tailed variety. This wool comes by camel caravan to Peking or Kalgan, thence by rail to Tientsin. The larger portion of this Mongolian wool goes to the United States to be used in the manufacture of carpets. A small portion of it is capable of being woven into coarse fabrics like the tweed referred to, but it is not fitted for the manufacture of fine cloths. To the Chinese wool is simply wool. They have no idea of fine qualities of wool, because they have never seen it.—Consular Reports.

**BYRD TEXTILE MACHINERY AND
SUPPLY CO.**

DURHAM, N. C.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

MILL SUPPLIES, MACHINERY, ETC.

N. C. SELLING AGENTS

DOUGLAS & CO'S. MILL STARCHES.**CARDS,
DRAWING,****COTTON
MILL MACHINERY****SPINNING
FRAMES,****MASON MACHINE WORKS**

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.**COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES****MULES,
LOOMS.****PERSONAL NEWS**

Cokley Lanett is now machinist at the Lumberton (N. C.) Mills.

I. S. D. Tyndall has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Louise Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Robert Morang, Jr., has resigned as superintendent of the Home Cotton Mills, Elberton, Ga.

G. Gunby Jordan has resigned as president of the Bibb Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga.

E. T. Comer, of Milhaven, Ga., has been elected president of the Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.

Kenneth S. Tanner has been elected assistant treasurer of the Cleg-horn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.

O. H. Hamilton is now overseer of spinning at the Hartsville (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

R. A. Stafford has resigned as section hand in spinning at Martinsville, Va.

J. W. Stafford, of Durham, N. C., has accepted position of section hand in spinning at Martinsville, Va.

John Taylor, who has been employed in Martinsville Cotton Mill Martinsville, Va., died Feb. 4th, 1913.

Robt. Taylor, of Greenville, S. S. was in Martinsville, Va., last week to attend his brother's funeral.

J. D. McDuffie, from McColl, S. C., has accepted position as master mechanic at Roanoke (Va.) Twine Mill.

J. I. Cain has resigned as superintendent of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Spinning Co.

E. W. Netherland is now second hand at the Unity Spinning Mills LaGrange, Ga.

Luther Patton, of Greenville, S. C., now has a position at the Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.

W. J. Hamilton is now second hand in carding at the Johnson Mfg Co., Charlotte, N. C.

J. R. Stroup has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Aragon (Ga.) Mills and moved to Atlanta, Ga.

Wiley Warren has become second hand of carding at the Columbia Aal. (Tenn.) Mills Co.

Geo. H. Bowes has resigned as head bookkeeper at the Pee Dee and Entwistle Mills, Rockingham, N. C. and moved to Waco, Tex.

J. H. Arrington has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Priscilla Mills, Meridian, Miss.

J. H. Goins has resigned as night overseer of carding at the Catawba Mills, Newton, N. C.

E. L. Gobble has resigned as carder and spinner at the Bellwill Mills Wilmington, N. C.

J. A. Beck has resigned his position with the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

Marion Morrison has resigned his position at Albemarle, N. C., to become superintendent of the Ridgeview Hosiery Mills, Newton, N. C.

D. E. Madden, formerly overseer of feloth room at the Laurens (S. C.) Mills, now has a similar position at the Greenwood (S. C.) Mills.

C. E. Elliott, of Newton, N. C., is now night overseer of carding and spinning at the Catawba Mills, of that place.

A. P. Hurt, formerly of Clinton, S. C., is now assistant superintendent of the Glenn-Lowry Mills, Whitmire, S. C.

W. M. Abernathy has resigned as night superintendent of the McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C., and moved to Bessemer City, N. C.

B. L. Ledwell has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent at the Knoxville (Tenn.) Spinning Mills.

D. P. Rhodes has resigned as loom fixer at the Aurora Mills, Burlington, N. C., to become second hand at the Leaksville Mills, Spray, N. C.

Peter O'Neil has resigned as overseer of warp dyeing at the Methuen (Mass.) Co., to become superintendent of the Standard Processing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

T. C. Sumner has resigned as bookkeeper at the Gaston Mfg. Co. Cherryville, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Kendrick Mercantile Co., of the same place.

C. H. Lockman has been promoted from second hand in No. 1 weaving to overseer of No. 2 weaving at the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

C. C. Stevenson has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Maplecroft Mills, Liberty, S. C.

T. B. Camp, of Schoolfield, Va., has accepted position at Pickett Mill, High Point, N. C., as carder and spinner.

Tom Marshal, of Wylie Mills Chester, S. C., has taken a position as loom fixer at Inverness Mill, Winston-Salem, N. C.

C. T. Sigmon has resigned his position at Brookford, N. C., become superintendent of the Belmont Mills, Shelby, N. C.

A. Robertson has resigned as shipping clerk at the Dunson Mills LaGrane, Ga., to become billing clerk for the A. and W. P., at Newnan, Ga.

C. R. Riddle, formerly superintendent of the Fairfield Mills Winnsboro, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

W. N. Wilson, formerly assistant superintendent of the Maple Mills Dillon, S. C., is now overseer of the carding at the Knoxville (Tenn.) Spinning Mills.

Harry J. Aurand has changed from section hand in spinning at the Wilingham Mills, Macon, Ga., to overhauling at the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

J. T. Barclay has changed from section hand at the Manchester Mills, Macon, Ga., to overhauling at the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

A. W. Faris has been promoted from second hand in spinning to overseer of spooling, twisting and winding at the German-American Mill, Draper, N. C.

J. D. Boseman has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Hope Mills (N. C.) Mfg. Co. to become superintendent of the Home Cotton Mill, Elberton, Ga.

W. A. Biggs has resigned as overseer of carding at the Brogon Mill Anderson, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Dennis Warlick has resigned as engineer at the Kinston (N. C.) Cotton Mills to become overseer of night carding at the Caswell Cotton Mills of the same place.

E. R. McCracken, of Graham, N. C., a graduate of the textile school of the N. C. A. & M. College, at Raleigh, has accepted a position with the Consolidated Cotton Duck Co., Baltimore, Md.

**Superintendents
and Overseers****Norwood Mfg. Co.****Norwood, N. C.**D. J. Skidmore.....Supt.
W. H. Long.....Carder
John M. Shinn.....Spinner
C. B. Farmer.....Twister
L. M. Sossoman...Master Mechanic**LaGrange Mills.****LaGrange, Ga.**M. E. Stevens.....Supt.
M. J. Stevens.....Carder
R. B. Hunt.....Spinner
James Escott.....Weaver
H. W. Carlisle...Master Mechanic**Summerville Mill.****Summerville, Ga.**E. Montgomery.....Supt.
W. S. Wright.....Carder
O. J. Ellenburg.....Spinner
J. A. League...Weaver and C. R.
O. F. Ellenburg...Master Mechanic**Washington Mills.****Fries, Va.**G. F. Roberts.....Supt.
J. W. Bolton.....Carder
S. T. Petty.....Spinner
G. C. Pruitt.....Weaver
E. A. Robinson.....Cloth Room
R. L. Bryant.....Slasher Room
J. W. White.....Master Mechanic**Hartsville Mill.****Hartsville, S. C.**W. A. Carpenter.....Supt.
W. M. Miller.....Carder
O. H. Hamilton.....Spinner
W. L. Dunn.....Weaver
J. E. Merchant.....Cloth Room
L. E. Bagwell...Master Mechanic**Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3,****Charlotte, N. C.**J. B. Boyd.....Superintendent
R. H. Layton.....Carder
C. G. Gault.....Spinner
J. J. Barrette.....Weaver
A. P. McSwain.....Cloth Room
—, —, Weddington, Master Mechanic

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Westminster, S. C.—The Westminster Knitting Mills has closed down for lack of yarn.

Gainesville, Ga.—The Georgia Cotton Mills, which recently resumed operations, have closed down indefinitely.

Summerville, Ga.—Contract has been let by the Summerville Cotton Mills for the erection of 40 tenement houses.

Nashville, Tenn.—J. S. Reeves will rebuild his overall factory, which was burned here, and has awarded contracts for the construction.

Charleston, S. C.—It is reported that George Singleton, of the Singleton Silk Manufacturing Co., of New Jersey, will establish a silk mill at Charleston.

Columbus, Ga.—The Eagle & Phoenix Mills were closed down one afternoon last week as a result of high water in the Chattahoochee River.

Waco, Tex.—The English Woolen Mills have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, by Clarence Perretz, Geo. Weinberger and Max Greengard.

Rockwell, N. C.—The Barringer Manufacturing Co., will add 1,000 spindles and 80 horse power boiler. It is reported that the contracts have been awarded.

Duke, N. C.—The Erwin Mills are completing several new houses in their village. They are built on a modern and sanitary plan and will add to the beauty of the town.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Johnson Manufacturing Co., whose mill has been in operation only a few months will, it is reported, double the capacity of their plant. They are now operating 8,000 spindles on coarse yarns.

Franklinton, N. C.—The addition to the Sterling Cotton Mills is rapidly nearing completion and the roof is now being put on. An equipment of 10,000 additional spindles purchased some time ago will be installed at once and another 10,000 spindle equipment will be added next fall.

Augusta, Ga.—The John P. King Manufacturing Company has completed its supplementary steam power plant building, and is installing the necessary machinery, including a 1,000 horse-power Hamilton-Corliss engine and accompanying boilers. This power plant will be used when the waste power is unavailable. Its cost will approximate \$60,000. The King plant operates 60,394 spindles and 1,820 looms on cloth production.

Randleman, N. C.—The Randleman Hosiery Mills are running on night time, and, were it possible to secure the necessary labor, the mill would be enlarged and the output increased.

Lexington, N. C.—The Dacotah Mills, recently reported as to enlarge, have plans for a three-story and basement extension to their present 100-foot building. The contract for the construction work was awarded to D. K. Cecil, of this place. The mills will add 4,800 spindles and 150 looms.

Albemarle, N. C.—Rumors have been going the rounds for some time that the Lillian Knitting Mills were contemplating building a branch mill at some nearby neighboring town. Flattering offers have been made by the rival owners, but nothing definite has been done.

Kinston, N. C.—The Caswell Cotton Mills will expend \$7,500 to erect an 80x70 foot addition to their building. The addition will accommodate 5,000 spindles, which will give the plant 11,000 spindles. The cost of the addition including the new machinery to be added, will be \$50,000.

Jacksonville, Ala.—The Profile Cotton Mills, successors to the Ide Cotton Mills, at Jacksonville, are making some extensive improvements, among which is some five or six large cotton warehouses.

Cumberland, N. C.—Neeronssett Mills, capital stock \$400,000, have been incorporated by Albert Wade of Cumberland, Frederick Houston and Alfred H. Mason, both of Philadelphia, Pa. This company will take over the J. Frederick Houston Mill and it is reported will increase same to 12,000 spindles.

El Paso, Texas.—F. W. Clay has secured the indorsement of the manufacturing committee of the chamber of commerce for the cotton mill he proposes to build here. He intends to finance it for \$500,000 or \$1,000,000, and says that Eastern capitalists prefer the latter amount. He proposes to have the officers and board of directors selected from local stockholders.

In the event of the establishment of a cotton mill here of the size planned, he says about 500 persons would be employed and the payroll would run \$20,000 a month.

Durham, N. C.—The Durham Hosiery Mills will demolish their No. 2 building and erection 2 other new buildings on the site. They will erect a main structure 200x100 feet, and second building to be 80x40 feet and a new boiler room. The contract for the construction work on the new buildings has been let to B. R. Houston of Durham. In the new buildings will be installed machinery to double the output of the present No. 2 plant. An automatic sprinkler system will be installed.

Norfolk, Va.—Judge Waddill, of the United States district court has overruled the petition of Erwin Holt and others against the Union Cotton Bagging corporation for a receiver. They alleged misrepresentation of the financial condition of the company under previous management and broken agreements.

Griffin, Ga.—S. A. Carter, president of the Gate City Cotton Mills, Atlanta, has been recently elected president of the Cherokee Mills, manufacturing cotton, blankets and towels and a director of the Georgia Cotton Mills, both of this city.

It is prophesied that the Cherokee Mills will be reorganized in the near future and be changed over to the manufacture of cotton yarns.

Baltimore, Md.—A certificate of incorporation has been granted to the International Cotton Mills with a capitalization of \$21,000,000. The identity of the promoters is not revealed.

The concern is authorized to acquire from the International Cotton Mills Corporation of New York, its assets, good will and property and to take over the business of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company, a Delaware corporation.

Marion, N. C.—At the annual meeting of the Marion Manufacturing Company, D. D. Little was re-elected president and treasurer, and H. F. Little superintendent. The report of the treasurer showed the mill to be in first class financial condition, and a 4 per cent. semi-annual dividend was declared notwithstanding the fact that the capacity of the plant has lately been doubled at a cost of about \$500,000. The addition to the mill was completed only a short time ago, and the work of installing the machinery, consisting of 10,000 spindles and 385 looms, has just been completed. The plant today represents an investment of about \$1,000,000.

Rutherfordton, N. C.—The stockholders' meeting of the Cleghorn Mills was held in the company's offices here on last Thursday and the report of S. B. Tanner, president and treasurer which was read and approved, was found to be very favorable, showing the business for the

Cutch Browns

Superiority of Shade

Brown shades produced with Extract of Cutch have a fullness and richness of shade which cannot be equalled by any other coloring matter.

Consideration of this fact, in connection with the excellent fastness of Cutch should make it of interest to all dyers of cotton goods.

American Dyewood Company

PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK

BOSTON

past year to have been very good indeed.

The old board of directors were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year. Immediately after the stockholders meeting the directors met and elected the officers as follows: S. B. Tanner, president and treasurer; J. R. Gilliam, vice president, and John C. Mills, secretary. There was also a new office created that of assistant treasurer, and Kenneth S. Tanner was elected to this position.

Union, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Cotton Mills, the first held since October, 1911, took place last Wednesday in the company's office. There was a good attendance of stockholders and splendid reports made by the officers, the net earnings of the mill for the past sixteen months having been very fine.

The board of directors was named as follows: G. W. Davenport, H. S. Probasco, Z. C. Patten, W. P. Jackson, Wm. McWilliams, J. E. Patton, J. P. Shattuck, W. A. Enloe, P. D. Fortune.

The board of directors will have a meeting within the next two weeks when officers will be elected and the matter of paying a dividend will be decided.

Columbus, Ga.—That the Eagle and Phenix Mills are in a flourishing condition, that the past year has been an unusually successful one with the various plants and that many thousands of dollars were invested in new machinery during the year was made known at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company last week. After receiving the annual reports the following directors were named for the ensuing year: G. Gunby Jordan, Columbus; George P. Harrison, Opelika, Ala.; Henry Buist, Charleston, S. C.; S. B. Adams, Savannah, Ga.; J. B. Holst, Savannah; R. C. Jordan, Columbus; W. C. Bradley, Columbus; J. G. Ruge, Apalachicola, Fla.; E. P. Dismukes, Columbus; Mark W. Munroe, Quincy, Fla., and E. T. Comer, of Millhaven, Ga.

At a meeting of the directors the following officers were re-elected: G. Gunby Jordan, president; W. C. Bradley, vice president; J. D. Massey, treasurer; Theo. M. Foley, secretary.

Macon, Ga.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bibb Manufacturing Company was held here Wednesday of last week.

G. Gunby Jordan, of Columbus retired from the presidency of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, and E. T. Comer, of Millhaven, was elected to fill the position.

Mr. Jordan retired because of the pressure of other business. He an-

nounced last year that he would be able to hold the position only one more year.

The stockholders elected the following board of directors: E. T. Comer, of Millhaven; James H. Porter, of Macon; W. D. Anderson, of Macon; Mills B. Lane, of Savannah; Samuel B. Adams, of Savannah; W. C. Bradley, of Columbus; R. C. Jordan, of Columbus; A. Weber, of Savannah; E. W. Stetson, of Macon; McEwen Johnston, of Macon; B. P. O'Neal, of Macon.

The directors then elected the following officers:

E. T. Comer, president; James H. Porter, first vice-president; W. D. Anderson, second vice-president; Charles Williamson, secretary and treasurer; A. P. Finley, assistant secretary and treasurer.

The reports of the officers were highly satisfactory to the stockholders as they showed a very successful year. A dividend of 6 per cent for the year of 1913 was declared. The dividend is payable quarterly.

After reading his annual report as president, Mr. Jordan stated to the shareholders his determination to decline re-election. Judge Samuel B. Adams, in a most beautiful speech, then delivered a silver loving cup nineteen inches high appropriately engraved, as a token of friendship from E. T. Comer, W. M. Johnston, W. E. Muir, H. Weber, John D. Comer, W. C. Bradley, W. G. Strohbar, Samuel B. Adams, Jas. H. Porter, John A. Porter, C. H. Williamson, B. P. O'Neal, Eugene W. Stetson, Mills B. Lane, O. S. Porter, W. D. Anderson and A. P. Findlay.

Social Circle Mills Bankrupt.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed with Mr. Hutchins, referee, for the Social Circle (Ga.) Cotton Mills. The petition was filed by E. P. Upshaw, of Atlanta, an attorney, representing O. N. Stanton, claims of \$6,950.60; W. H. Stanton, claims, \$500; and the Bank of Social Circle, claims, \$4,000. The proceedings are for involuntary bankruptcy and a receiver was asked for.

Schoolfield Bank.

Miss Hattie Hylton, superintendent of the Welfare Department of Dan River Cotton Mills at Schoolfield, Va., has instituted a savings fund, which is being received with great favor by the children of the village. The depositors now number fifty-five, and any amount is accepted from a penny up to five dollars. This, in turn deposited by Miss Hylton in one of the city banks.



Couldn't Run Without the Turbo

Any good humidifier might have this said of it, but this story happens to be about

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

Said one Super: "We couldn't have run last year without the Turbo. I know that sounds funny to you because we got along without it for so many years; but in 1911 while the cotton crop was large it was poor. Moreover, we didn't get what we ordered; were just as apt to have 718 inch staple run in with 1 1-8 inch as not. The Turbo kept us going. I proved it several times by shutting 'em down for a couple of hours.

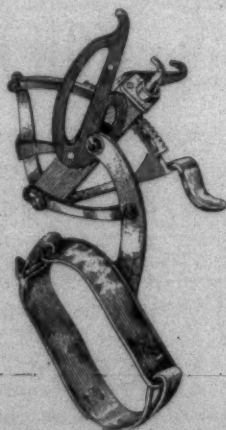
Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 32 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation

Durability Guaranteed

Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.

DURHAM, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York. — Business on cotton goods of all kinds continued steady last week, although there was not quite as much activity generally reported throughout the market as there was a week or two ago, when the Fall lines were first put on the market. Manufacturers state that there was no trouble where spot or nearby deliveries could be made and many additional orders could have been made had the production of the mills not been already spoken for.

Conservative buying marked more than one branch of the trade last week, but business on the whole was about normal for this time of the year. Bleached cottons were in fair demand and Fall fabrics moved well. There was a good call for dress gingham and considerable business was booked on these lines by agents who had opened their new lines. Heavy cotton goods did not move so well as some of the finer goods, but manufacturers of the former had already taken large orders and in most instances were sold ahead. On the whole the condition of the cotton goods market is very healthy from the standpoint of the sellers. Stocks are not heavy, the mills have plenty of orders on hand to keep them busy for some time to come and there is a steady demand for merchandise. Prices are firm, with no indications of reductions being made, and speculative buying is not general.

In the export end of the trade business was rather quiet, and although sellers looked for better results, the questions of satisfactory deliveries and prices kept buyers from operating to any large extent.

Jobbers are getting more requests for quick shipments of various sorts of goods on which they are short. Supplies on which to draw are short and it is now too late in the season to secure further supplies from the mills. The retailer who is not well covered with supplies will more and likely have to do without them, if he has to depend on the jobber for them.

Goods in the grey for converting purposes have sold in large quantities and prices are on a higher basis than they were at the close of last month. Reports from the manufacturers of fine yarn cotton goods show that the long dull period through which they have been passing has been broken.

There was only a fair demand in the Fall River print cloth market last week, and sales were much smaller than during the previous week. Buyers gave much of their attention to goods for nearby deliveries, and manufacturers were slow sellers on these goods, because the prices were not satisfactory. On the other hand, mill men in many cases were unable to furnish the goods required. They are holding on in anticipation of more activity it being assured that a brisk demand will result almost immedi-

ately in better prices. With the demand only fair last week, there were some advances, most of them being a sixteenth of a cent.

Little interest is shown by buyers in contracts to run more than ten weeks ahead. Very few contracts were placed for three months ahead. Manufacturers are prepared to insist on advanced prices, if buyers seek to make contracts for deliveries extending into the summer months.

Wide and narrow goods figured about equally in demand and sale during the week. The total sales amounted to about 160,000 pieces and would have been much heavier if the manufacturers had met the demand. While this total is considerably smaller than for the previous week, it is much larger than the weekly average for a period of several months.

Current prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in, std 4	—
28-in, 64x60	3 7-8
4-yard, 80x80s	7 1-4
Gray goods, 39-in, 68x72	5 3-4—5 7-8
38 1-2-in, standard	5 1-4—5 3-8
Brown drills, standard	8 1-4
Sheetings, south, std 8	—8 1-4
3-yard	7 3-8—7 1-2
4-yard, 56x60	6 3-8
Denims, 9-ounce	14 —17
Stark, 8-ounce, duck	14 —
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in, duck	16 7-8
Tickings, 8-ounce	13 3-4
Standard fancy prints	5 1-2
Standard gingham	6 1-4—6 1-2
Fine dress gingham	7 1-2—9 1-4

Visible Supply of American Cotton

Jan. 31, 1913	4,483,918
Previous week	4,641,690
This date last year	4,975,651

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Feb. 7.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending February 7, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT	
Port receipts	This yr 139,451
Overland to mills and Canada	28,222
Southern mill takings (estimated)	70,000
Gain of stock at interior towns	12,161
Brought into sight for the week	225,512
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT	
Port receipts	7,985,620
Overland to mills and Canada	692,853
Southern mill takings (estimated)	1,870,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1st.	592,793
Brought into sight thus far for season	11,141,266

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

When you enjoy the economy of lubrication provided by



you discover that increased production means a great deal more than a slightly lower lubricant expense.

Figure out the saving involved in a 50% reduction of oil stains in your Carding, Twisting and Spinning. Then write us for test samples of NON-FLUID OIL for Comb-boxes, Roll Necks and Twister Rings.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.
165 Broadway, NEW YORK

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY
WOONSOCKET, R. I.
PATENT HAND THREADING SHUTTLES

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Last week in the yarn market was a waiting one and will probably continue so during the remainder of the month. With two or three exceptions, the buying during the week was from hand to mouth. Deliveries ranged from spot to 30 or 40 days ahead. Both weavers and knitters who are buying for spot deliveries, want spot deliveries and a delay of even 24 hours will cause a protest.

There was only a very light demand for combed yarn, both single and ply. Users of the finer two-ply combed yarns are well covered for the season and are only buying small quantities to fill in with. The demand for single combed yarns is not so good as it was a short time ago. Most of the users of single yarns have covered their immediate needs. With a few exceptions the sales during the week ranged from a single package to 5,000 pounds. The demand for mercerized yarn is confined to small quantities, one to three or four packages.

Some combed yarn spinners are near, if not at, the point where they need business and coarse numbers of frame spun combed peeler were quoted at 25 1-2 and 26 cents, on the basis of 10s for future delivery. One dealer made a concession of a cent a pound on his asking price for 26s. Dealers who make a specialty of combed yarns are looking for a decline of at least two cents from the present market prices on 20s and upwards in the single and plies. They base their belief on the fact that spinners will need business before buyers need yarns.

The belief among weavers is pretty nearly unanimous that yarn prices will go at least 2 cents lower before they go any higher. From their standpoint, prices have touched the top and are now on the downward path to a reasonable level that will allow business to be done. They have nothing to lose and possibly much to gain by refraining from needs. The hand-to-mouth buying of the last five weeks has resulted in dealers making concessions in order to move yarns they owned.

Southern Single Skeins:

4s to 8s	19 1-2-20
10s	20 1-2-21
12s	21 —21 1-2
14s	21 —21 1-2
16s	21 1-2-22
20s	22 1-2-23
26s	24 1-2-25
30s	28 —

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	20 1-2
10s	21 —
12s	21 1-2
14s	21 —21 1-2
16s	21 1-2-22
20s	23 1-2-24
24s	25 —25 1-2
26s	26 —
30s	28 —28 1-2
40s	38 —
50s	44 —45

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-4	20	—20 1-2
8-4 slack	20	1-2—
9-4 slack	20	1-2—
8-3 hard twist	19	—

Southern Single Warps:

8s	20 1-2
10s	21 —
12s	21 1-2
14s	21 —21 1-2
16s	22 —22 1-2
20s	23 —
24s	24 —
26s	24 1-2-25
30s	28 —
40s	36 —37

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	21 —
10s	21 1-2
12s	21 1-2-22
14s	22 —22 1-2
16s	23 —
20s	24 —
24s	25 —
26s	25 1-2
30s	28 —28 1-2
40s	37 1-2-38
50s	45 —

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	20	—20 1-
10s	20	1-2—21 1-
12s	21	—21 1-
14s	21	1-2—22
16s	22	—22 1-
18s	22	1-2—23
20s	23	—
22s	23	—23 1-
24s	23	1-2—24
26s	24	1-2—25
30s	25	1-2—26

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	26 1-2
22s	27 —
24s	27 1-2
26s	28 —28 1-2
30s	30 —31
36s	35 —36
40s	40 —
50s	47 —48
60s	50 —51

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29 1-2-30
24s	30 1-2-31
30s	24 —34 1-2
40s	41 —
50s	47 —50
60s	57 —59

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	31 —32
24s	33 —
30s	35 1-2-36
40s	45 —46
50s	48 —50
60s	57 —60
70s	69 —71
80s	77 —88

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks, N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. M., S. C.	100	
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35	
Amer. Spinning Co., S. C.	154	
Anderson C. M., S. C., pf	90	
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100	
Augusta Factory, Ga.	40	
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	
Brandon Mills, S. C.	75	85
Brogan Mills, S. C.	61	
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	51	
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	85	
Chiquola Mills, S. C., New issue	100	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	85	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. pf	100	
Clifton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	
Drayton Mills, S. C.	800	
Eagle & Phenix M., Ga.	85	100
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	165	
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	50
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	100	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition C. Mills, Ga.	210	
Fairfield C. Mills, S. C.	70	
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	
Gainesville Cotton Mills, Ga., common	65	
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	86	
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.		
Granby C. M., S. C., pf		
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	145
Greenwood C. Mills, S. C.	57	
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	103
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	
Inman Mills, S. C., pf	100	
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	80	86
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C.	130	
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., preferred	98	
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Laurens C. Mills, S. C.	120	
Limestone C. Mills, S. C.	145	
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	60	
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	
Mollobon Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Monarch Cot. Mills, S. C.	110	
Monaghan Mills, S. C.		
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	135	140
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	135	
Norris C. Mills, S. C.	102	
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	90	

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arista	80	
Avon		
Brown, common		115
Cabarrus	125	130
Cannon	150	
Chadwick-Hoskins		90
Chadwick-Hoskins, pf		101
Cliffside	490	495
Cora		140
Efird	115	126
Erwin	130	150
Erwin, preferred	105	
Gaston		90
Gibson	101	
Gray		14
Florence		4
Highland Park	186	
Henrietta Mills	150	1
Loray	10	
Loray, preferred	90	
Lowell		181
Lumberton		251
Marion Mfg. Co.	100	
Mooresville	142	150
Modena		100
Nakomis		200
Patterson	120	
Raleigh	100	104
Roanoke		155
Williamson		125
Wiscasset	105	
Woodlawn		101
Arlington		141
Chadwick-Hoskins, com		85
Olympia Mills, S. C., pf		
Parker Cotton Mills, guaranteed	100	100&int
preferred		60
common		20
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.		91
Ottaray Mills, S. C.		100
Oconee Mills, common		100
Oconee Mills, pf		100 & in.
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	104	106
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pf		100 & in.
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.		135
Pickens C. Mills, S. C.	100	
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe F. W.) Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Richland C. M., S. C., pf		
Riverside Mills, S. C.		25
Roanoke Mills, S. C.	140	160
Saxon Mill, S. C.	120	
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.		64
Spartan Mills, S. C.	111	115
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	260	
Toxaway Mills, S. C.		72
Union-Buffero Mills, S. C., 1st pf		45
Union-Buffero Mills, S. C., 2nd pf		10
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.		
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.		80
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pf	100	
Watts Mills, S. C.		70
Williamston Mills, S. C.	115	
Woodruff C. Mills, S. C.	95	
Woodside C. Mills, S. C.		

Personal Items

Fred Quinn has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Bellwill Mills, Wilmington, N. C.

D. V. Vaughan has resigned as machinist at the Victor Mill, Greer, S. C., on account of ill health.

J. M. Smith has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Delgado Mills, Wilmington, N. C.

G. W. Gilley has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

Tom Nichols has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Priscilla Mills, Meridian, Miss.

W. J. Oates has resigned as superintendent of the Georgia Cotton Mills, Gainesville, Ga., on account of that mill closing down.

Neal Wood has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Delgado Mills, Wilmington, N. C.

Oscar Grayson, formerly of the Luaderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss., is now overseer of spinning at the Priscilla Mills, of the same place.

Fred McDaniel has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Bellwill Mills, Wilmington, N. C.

Z. C. Jarrell, formerly second hand in weaving at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., is now overseer of weaving at the Delgado Mills, Wilmington, N. C.

A. D. Martin has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Dan River room at the Shelby (N. C.) Mills to become overseer of weaving and slashing at the Fountain Inn (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Mill Store Broken Into.

Burglars entered the company store at Saxon Mill, Spartanburg, S. C., Saturday night or Sunday morning, entrance being gained by breaking one of the large window panes in front of the building. The night watchman heard the noise and fired two shots at the men, but neither of them took effect. So far as known nothing was stolen from the store.

Mill Officer Attempts Suicide.

After having tried for sixteen hours to kill himself, using five different methods of attempted self-destruction, Gordon Flournoy, secretary and treasurer of the Albany (Ga.) Cotton Mills, is at the Phoebe Putney Memorial hospital in a precarious condition. He took laudanum, a solution of match heads soaked in water, and powdered glass, slashed his arm at the wrist and elbow with a razor, and shot himself below the heart.

A report from the bedside of Flournoy several days after he attempted suicide says that he is getting along as well as possible under the circumstances, and has a slight chance for recovery.

H. W. Bracken Leaves Draper Co.

Howard W. Bracken, one of the directors of the Draper Co. and assistant superintendent, has resigned to take effect this week. He ceases his connection with the firm and may devote much time to travel.

Fiberlay Representatives.

The Hawley's Laboratories, of Charlotte, N. C., who are putting upon the market a new sizing compound known as "Fiberlay" have employed as traveling representatives and demonstrators M. V. John-

son, W. D. McNeil and J. A. McMillan. All of these men have had long mill experience and are expert salesmen.

Meeting of Hard Yarn Spinners.

The Southern Hard Yarn Spinners held their annual meeting at Gastonia, N. C., on Tuesday of this week. About twenty-five mill men were present and a number of papers were read on subjects relative to the yarn business. In accordance with their usual custom no details of the meeting were given out.

Change in Lockwood, Greene & Co.'s Office.

Leonard Goodwin, recently in the Boston office of the firm, has been appointed manager of the Chicago office of Lockwood, Greene & Co., mill architects.

Harold V. Coes, formerly in charge of the Chicago office, has been transferred to the Boston headquarters of the house, to direct special work.

Southern Representative of Sterling Ring Traveler Co.

G. W. Walker, who has recently been one of the traveling representatives of the Southern Textile Bulletin has accepted the position of Southern representative of the Sterling Ring Traveler Co., of Fall River, Mass. Mr. Walker was with the Dary Ring Traveler Co. before accepting a position with us and is well and favorably known by the mill people.

G. Gunby Jordan Gets Loving Cup

A handsome loving cup was presented to G. Gunby Jordan by the officers and directors of the Bibb Manufacturing Co., which held its annual election of officers at Macon last week.

The presentation was made as a token of the high esteem in which Mr. Jordan is held by the company which he has headed for a number of years as president, until at the last meeting when he positively declined to accept again.

Cutting Scrape at Jonesville.

Otto Kirby, a weaver in Wallace Mills, Jonesville, cut, and, probably fatally wounded J. W. Cameron, a loom fixer last Monday morning about 11 o'clock. The difficulty took place in the mills and while both men were on duty.

It is reported that Cameron's wounds, nine in number, are likely to prove fatal. He was cut on the arm, in the back, neck, ear and chest the last named wound severing two ribs and puncturing the lung.

Kirby is now in jail.

Killed by Train.

R. L. Duffy, a loom fixer at the Louise Mills, Charlotte, N. C., was struck by a S. A. L. passenger train last week and killed instantly. He was sitting on the end of a cross tie apparently asleep when the train hit him. There is a sharp curve at this point, so that the engineer did not see the man.

Boy Fell in Well.

The seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Long, of the Wall-halla (S. C.) Cotton Mill accidentally fell into a well Sunday before last and was instantly killed by striking his head against the curbing. An older brother was drawing water and the unfortunate little boy was leaning against the well box when it turned over, causing him to fall in. The well was about 60 feet deep. Life was extinct when drawn to the surface.

MILL and MACHINE BRUSHES

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY

MASON BRUSH WORKS

WORCESTER, MASS.

CHARLES A. O'NEIL, Agt. and Mgr.



Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

T. M. COSTELLO

A. M. GUILLET

Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

REAR 14 E. 4th STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

EXPERT OVERHAULERS AND REPAIRERS OF

SPINNING AND CARD-ROOM MACHINERY

REPAIRS

MANUFACTURE AND FURNISH

Spindles Straightened and Re-pointed

Steel Rolls Re Necked and Re-Fluted

Card Room Spindles Re-Topped

Flyers Repaired and Balanced

Steel Rolls, Pressers, Spindles

Flyers, Bolsters, Bases

Top Rolls, Collars

Whorls, Steps, Etc

OUR EXPERTS ENDORSED BY OVER 500 MILL MEN

SCOTCH SIZE OR KLEISTER



THIS IS an old preparation, well known to the majority of Cotton Manufacturers, on account of the general satisfaction it has always given. A sizer for both fine and coarse counts as it combines readily with any starches, lays the surface fibre and holds the size well on the yarn. Manufacturers of exports and denims find it valuable, as it reduces shedding and loom waste to a minimum. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Help Wanted.

Summerville Cotton Mills want spinners, spoolers, doffers and weavers for night work. We expect to start our mill running nights some time near February 1st, and will want full set of help. Apply to E. Montgomery, Supt., Summerville, Ga.

Wanted.

Wet twister, 160 spindles. 3½ inch ring
Creel for 4-ply or 5-ply z
7 inch lift.
State general condition and price per spindle. Address No. 1024, care The Southern Textile Bulletin.

Loom Fixer Wanted.

Want a first class loom fixer on Stafford automatics. A good position for a hustler in North Carolina mill.

Address No. 1023.

A Few Families Wanted.

Wanted—A few families with spinners, spoolers and doffers. Also card room help and weavers. A good healthy place to live and growing little town. Living as cheap as anywhere. Address Box 277, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Wanted.

WANT a boss weaver for small room on plain sheetings. Automatic looms, mill in North Carolina. Must be sober, able to keep help and get production. Address No. 1024, care So. Textile Bulletin.

WANT position as overseer spinning, married, strictly sober. Practical as well as technical man. 14 years experience in carding and spinning. Now employed in room of 32,000 spindles could change on short notice. No. 281.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change. Have had good experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 282.

WANT position as superintendent of sheet and pillow-case factory or assistant superintendent of bleaching of both. Can furnish good references No. 284.

Want position as superintendent or superintendent and manager of either yarn or plain cloth mill. Now running a hosiery yarn mill. Competent and reliable. Can invest some capital in good proposition. Address No. 285.

WANT position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position as carder and spinner for five years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 286.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Experience on both long and short staples and yarns from 2's to 100's. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 287.

WANT position as superintendent, experienced in both weave and yarn mills. Have held present position as superintendent for five years. Middle age man, strictly sober and know how to get results. Would like take stock in new mill. Present employers as reference. Address No. 288.

WANT position as overseer of carding or overseer of spinning or carder and spinner. 14 years' experience as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 289.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on both white and colored work, checks and dobby. Have been overseer for 5 years. Married. Good references. Address No. 290.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Good references as to ability, character and qualifications to manage help. Have completed a course with the International School of Correspondence on weaving. Now employed. Address No. 291.

WANT position as cloth room overseer. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Experi-

enced on white goods. Can do my own fixing when necessary. Best of references. Prefer position in N. C. or S. C., at not less than \$2.00 per day. Address No. 292.

WANT position as superintendent in spinning or weave mill. Have had long experience as overseer of carding and spinning. Seven

years as superintendent. Five years with present mill as superintendent. Do not drink and can give good references. Can change on 30 days' notice. Will only change for better salary. Address No. 293.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent or carder in a large mill. Consider nothing less than \$4.00 per day. Larger salary only reason for changing. Now carder and assistant superintendent. Six years with same mill. Can give good references. Address No. 294.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 24 years' experience in mill work and am now overseer of carding. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendations. Can change on short notice. Address No. 295.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Seven years' experience as overseer on C to 50's yarn. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 296.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 297.

WANT position as superintendent. 12 years' as overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent. Capable and qualified to run a room successfully. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 298.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. 23 years' experience. Strictly sober. Good references from present and past employers. Have family of spinners and doffers. Have seldom changed positions. Address No. 299.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in a large mill. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish good references from all employers. Address No. 300.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but can change on short notice. Have handled large rooms successfully. Good references. Address No. 301.

WANTED—Position of superintendent or manager by one who is fully competent and can come well recommended by present and past employers. 40 years old; married and of temperate habits; my experience extends over a period of twenty years. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 302.

PATENTS

Trade marks and Copyrights

Send your business direct to Washington. Saves time and insure better service.

Personal Attention Guaranteed
30 Years Active Service

SIGGERS & SIGGERS

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Bldg. Washington, D. C.

WANT position as superintendent of large weaving mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish larger job. Have always made good and can show results. Good references. Address No. 303.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 28 years of age. Have had 8 years experience as second hand and can furnish best of references. Can change on short notice. Address No. 304.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been employed as second hand in 25,000-spindle mill for 9 years and can furnish good references as to ability and character. Address No. 305.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been employed as carder in some of the largest mills in the South and given satisfaction but wish position as superintendent. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 306.

WANT position as superintendent. Five years experience as overseer, 2 years as superintendent. Experienced on both colored and white goods. Married. Good references. Address No. 307.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am married man. Sober and am now employed. Have a textile diploma and can furnish best of references. Can come at once. Address No. 308.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and cloth room. Experienced on plain and fancy, white and colored goods. Now employed, but want larger job. Good references will be furnished. Address No. 309.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill at not less than \$1,500. Am now employed and can furnish satisfactory references from present and former employers. Address No. 310.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of small mill on hosiery yarns. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change. Good references. Address No. 311.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, on plain, fancy or colored goods. 12 years' experience as overseer and can furnish good references. Address No. 312.

(Continued on next page)

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on both Draper and plain looms, but prefer Draper room. Have had experience on sheetings, drills and sateens. Have finished a correspondence course on warp preparation and plain weaving. Am good manager of help. Address No. 313.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning, at not less than \$4.00. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 314.

WANT position as roller coverer. 10 years' experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Consider nothing less than \$2.25 per day. Good references. Address No. 315.

WANT position as overseer of carding or good second hand job. Am a textile graduate and a first-class cotton grader with several years' experience. Good references. Address No. 316.

WANT position as overseer carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Long experience and best of references. Address No. 317.

WANT position as chief engineer and master mechanic. Good references. Address No. 318.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or overseer of weaving on plains and fancies. Prefer room containing Draper looms. Now employed, but wish to change on account of local conditions. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 319.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carder and spinner. Married. 4 years' experience as overseer and 13 years in mill. Have taken textile course. Good reference from present and past employers. Strictly temperate. Know how to get production at reasonable cost. Address No. 320.

WANT position as overseer carding at \$4.00 per day in Alabama or Georgia. Long experience. Best references. Address No. 321.

WANT position as overseer carding or superintendent of cloth or yarn mill, or would travel for good concern. Long experience and best references as to character and ability. Address No. 322.

WANT position as overseer weaving. 23 years experience. Have run large rooms in S. C. Age 45. Good references. Prefer room with Draper looms. Address No. 323.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. 25 years experience and can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Can change on short notice. Address No. 324.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Experienced on almost all classes of work, both white and colored. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 325.

WANT position as cloth room overseer at not less than \$2.50. Married and have family of mill help. 12 years experience on sheetings, drills, sateens and fancies. Good references. Address No. 326.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Seven years experience as overseer on both white and colored, 10's to 60's. Married. Experienced on combers. Good references. Address No. 327.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Two years as superintendent. Seven years as overseer of weaving. Married. Experienced on plain and fancy and colored goods. Address No. 328.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Married. Age 25. Strictly sober. Good habits. Experienced on both white and colored carding. Good references. Address No. 330.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder in large mill. Prefer mill on hosiery yarns. Have had long experience. Married. Age 37. Good references. Address No. 331.

WANT position as superintendent or will take carding and spinning in large mill. Can change on short notice. Good references. both as to character and ability. Address No. 332.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed. Have had 20 years experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 333.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or second hand in large mill. Experienced both as second hand and overseer on from 4's to 50's yarns. Age 26. References furnished if desired. Address No. 334.

WANT position as overseer of slashing, beaming, warping, drawing and twisting-in department on plain or pattern work. Am now employed and will only change for better pay. Also understand pattern work on short chain. Address No. 335.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 42. Married. Strictly sober. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine, white and colored. Address No. 336.

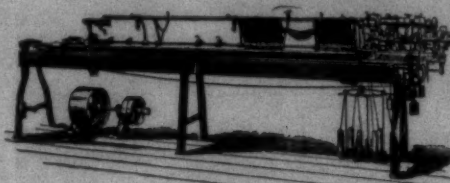
WANT position as overseer of carding. Married. Age 30. 15 years experience in carding and now assistant overseer in large mill. Held present position for four years. Address 337.

Improved Inman Automatic BANDING MACHINE

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

JOHN HILL, Southern Agent, 3rd National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Shirt Factory Manager Wanted

If you are thoroughly experienced in all branches of the shirt manufacturing business and can invest from \$1,500 to \$2,000, there is an excellent opening awaiting you in a rapidly growing, healthful northwestern Tennessee town, on the main line of the

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The necessary additional capital to start the factory would be furnished by local parties while other liberal inducements would be extended.

Promising markets are offered by numerous nearby cities, all favorably inclined toward patronizing home industries. Full particulars by referring to File No. 22940 and writing

M. V. RICHARDS

Land and Industrial Agent Southern Railway

Room J

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 29. 18 years experience in spinning room. 7 years as second hand. Held present position for 4 years. Good references. Address No. 338.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and handled large mills. Now employed, but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 339.

Raw Cotton is Wanted by India and China.

Washington, D. C. — Never was the Orient as great as it was during 1912. Imports from Asia and Oceania combined amounted to \$280,000,000 in 1912, as against \$160,000,000 in 1902; and the exports to Asia and Oceania for the last year aggregated \$190,000,000 against \$96,000,000 ten years ago.

One feature was the sending of raw cotton to India and China. Despite the fact that both the latter countries are producers of cotton the United States sent to India during 1912, 35,000,000 pounds of raw cotton and to China 14,000,000 pounds. The export of cotton to these countries prior to 1911 amounted to practically nothing. Japan received from the United States during the last year 209,000,000 pounds of raw cotton.

The increase in exports to the Orient was confined to the trade between the United States, Japan, the Philippines and India.

Friends.

I had a friend,
I loaned him ten;
I haven't seen
My friend since then.

Another friend,
He borrowed five
I doubt if he
Is still alive.

For one more friend,
I signed a note
He disappeared;
I was the goat.

I'm now convinced,
That in the end,
A fellow is
His own best friend.—Ex.

Not the Substantial Kind.

The Pullman porter stood before the traveling man in an expectant attitude.

"Well, George," said the traveller "can I give you anything?"

"Whatever your generosity permits, sir," answered the porter.

"Well, boys," replied the traveller, turning to his companions and winking, "let's give the porter three cheers."—Ex.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

ARCHITECTS—

Stuart W. Cramer.

AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

Cole Bros.

BALING PRESSES—Boomer and Boschert Press Co.
Logemann Bros. Co.**BEAMERS—**

T. C. Entwistle Co.

BELTING—American Supply Co.
Bradford Belting Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.
J. E. Rhoads & Sons.**BOBBINS AND SPOOLS—**American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.
Draper Co.**BOILERS—**

Dillon Steam Boiler Works.

BRUSHES—Felton (D. D.) Brush Co.
Mason Brush Works.**CARD CLOTHING—**W. H. Bigelow.
Jos. Sykes Bros.**CARBONIZING MACHINES—**

C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.

CARDS—Mason Machine Works.
Potter & Johnson Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
Saco-Lowell Shops.**CLOTH ROOM MACHINERY—**Stuart W. Cramer.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.**COMBERS**

Whitin Machine Works.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS—Grinnell Willis & Co.
Richard A. Blythe.**DOBBIES—**Mason Machine Works.
Kilburn, Lincoln & Co.
The Stafford Company.**DRAWING FRAMES—**Mason Machine Works.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.
Whitin Machine Works.**DRAWING ROLLS—**

Metallic Drawing Roll Company.

DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS—American Dyewood Co.
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson and Lane.
Danker & Marston.
Faberwerke-Hoechst Co.
Kalle & Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Manufacturing Co.**DYEING, DRYING, BLEACHING
AND FINISHING MACHINERY—**American Finishing Machinery Co.
C. G. Sargents Sons.
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Psarski Dyeing Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.**ENGINEERS—**

Stuart W. Cramer.

FIRE HOSE AND FITTINGS—American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.**FUEL—**

Clinefield Fuel Co.

HUMIDIFIERS—American Moistening Co.
Stuart W. Cramer.
G. M. Parks Co.**HUMIDIFYING MACHINES—**

C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.

KNOTTERS—

Byrd Mfg. Co.

LOOMS—Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Co.
Kilburn, Lincoln Co.
Mason Machine Works.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Stafford Co.
Whitin Machine Works.**LOOM HARNESS, REEDS AND
PICKERS—**American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.**LUBRICANTS—**

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

LUG STRAPS—

Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.

MILL CRAYONS—American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.**MILL SUPPLIES—**American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.**NAPPING MACHINERY—**

Stuart W. Cramer.

OVERHAULERS—Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.**PICKERS AND LAPPERS—**Kitson Machine Co.
Potter & Johnson Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.**POWER TRANSMISSION MACHIN-
ERY—**Stuart W. Cramer.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.**PREPARATORY MACHINERY—**Kitson Machine Co.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Potter & Johnson Co.**PRESSES—**Boomer and Boschert Press Co.
Logemann Bros. Co.**PUMPS—**

Stuart W. Cramer.

QUILLERS—

Whitin Machine Works.

RAILROADS—Seaboard Air Line.
Southern Railway.**RING SPINNING FRAMES—**Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Mason Machine Works.
Whitin Machine Works.**RING TRAVELERS—**American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.
Dary Ring Traveler Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.**ROLLS—**Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.**ROVING MACHINERY—**Saco-Lowell Shops.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.
Whitin Machine Works.**SADDLES—**

Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.

SEPARATORS—

Draper Co.

SHUTTLES—

Shambow Shuttle Co.

SIZING COMPOUND—Arabol Mfg. Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Danker & Marston.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.**SLASHERS—**

Stuart W. Cramer.

SOFTENERS—COTTON—Arabol Mfg. Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.**SPINDLES—**Draper Co.
Easton & Burnham Co.**SPINNING RINGS—**Draper Co.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.**SPOOLERS—**Easton & Burnham Co.
Draper Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
Saco-Lowell Shops.**SPRINKLER SYSTEMS—**

Gen'l Fire Extinguisher Co.

STARCH—

Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.

STEAM ENGINES—

Stuart W. Cramer.

STEAM SPECIALTIES—Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.**TEMPLES—**

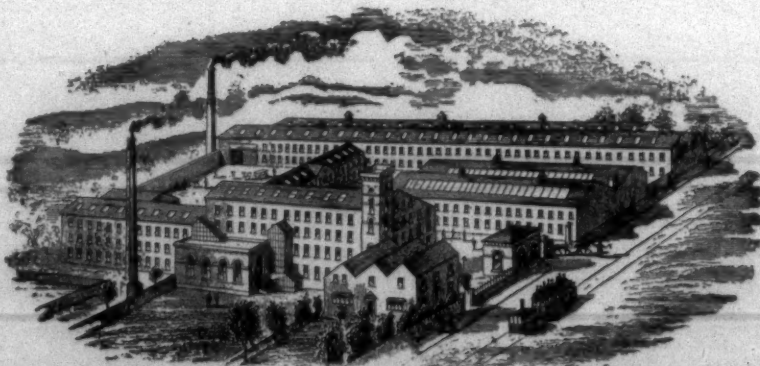
Draper Co.

TWISTERS—Collins Bros.
Draper Co.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.**WARP STOP MOTIONS—**Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Co.**WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS—**Arabol Mfg. Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Faberwerke-Hoechst Co.
Danker & Marston.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.**WARPERS—**Stuart W. Cramer.
Draper Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.**WILLOWS—**

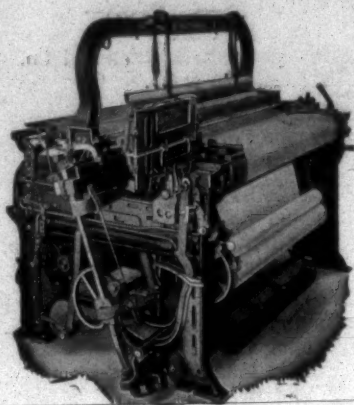
C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.

WINDERS—Easton & Burnham Co.
Stuart W. Cramer.
Saco-Lowell Shops.

Joseph Sykes Brothers, P. O. Box 88 Bell Phone 404

CARD CLOTHING MANUFACTURERSHardened and Tempered Steel Wire Plow Ground
Card ClothingRevolving Top Flats Reclothed with our own Patent Steel Clip. Com-
petent men to Clothe or Redraw Fillets. Licker-ins Rewound. Burnisher
and Stripper Fillets, Dronsfield's Grinder Roller and Emery Fillets. All
Regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and Shipped same Day
Order is Received.OFFICE AND FACTORY—4th FLOOR TOMPKINS BUILDING
R. D. THOMAS, Southern Agent
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

"IDEAL" AUTOMATIC LOOMS



Unsurpassed in Simplicity, Durability and other Desirable Qualities. No special mill supplies required. They make less waste than any other loom.

They Produce Superior Cloth

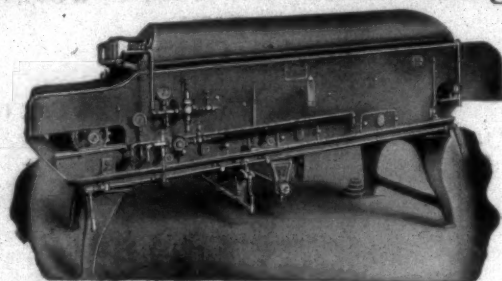
We invite correspondence and investigation

THE STAFFORD COMPANY

READVILLE, MASS.

FRED H. WHITE, Southern Agent
Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

The Yarn Conditioning Machine



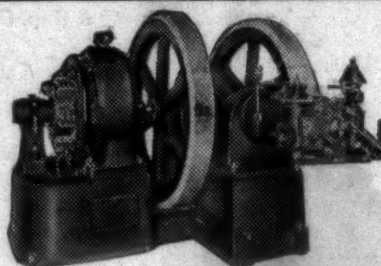
Continuous in operation

C. G. Sargents
Sons Corp.

Graniteville,
Massachusetts

B. S. COTTRELL Charlotte, N. C.

Southern Agent



You "Otto" cut that light "Bill"--HOW?

By installing an OTTO Gasoline Engine and Generator.

The Charlotte Supply Company
Representatives CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Southern Textile Bulletin

DAVID CLARK, Editor

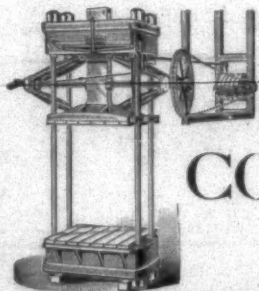
A weekly publication devoted exclusively to the textile industry of the South. It reaches not only the mill office, but the superintendents, overseers and master mechanics

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00 PER YEAR

ADVERTISING RATES REASONABLE

THE "STANDARD"

BALING PRESS



FOR

COTTON MILLS

IS MADE BY

Boomer & Boschert Press Co.

No. 104 West Water St.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Send for Catalog

A. H. WASHBURN, Southern Agent
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

We carry a full line of General Supplies and make a specialty of equipping new mills

WE MANUFACTURE

Oak Tanned Leather Loom Harness,
Belting. Weaving Reeds

AMERICAN SUPPLY COMPANY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

MARCUS A. DARY
Agent and Treasurer

FRED H. DARY
Superintendent

DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY



Manufacturers of High Grade

SPINNING AND TWISTING TRAVELERS
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Southern Representative

JOHN E. HUMPHRIES

Walhalla, S. C.